

1982 index on P 67a

1983 index on P 1983-6a



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Pearson, O.P.

1982

Catalogue

#6867-#6952

Argentina

OP Pearson
1982

62

3 km S Las Bayas, Rio Negro, Argentina.

- nov. 7 mammary tissue but not lact.
uterus/parous, stom. insect, corn meal,
and many round worms
- 6867 ♀ *Akodon porthorhinus* 140 × 51 × 19 × 15 21g
reflex + stomach as above.
- 6868 ♀ " 143 × 54 × 20 × 16 24½g
Parous, CL, much mammary tissue
- 6869 ♀ *Akodon longipilis* 169 × 67 × 24½ × 16 28g.
Parous, mammary tissue.
- 6870 ♀ *Phyllotis darwini* 245 × 115 × 28 × 30 79g.
Parous.
- 6871 ♀ *Eligmodontia* 171 × 78 × 22 × 17½ 24½g.
- skull only
6872 *Dasyprocta gressus*. pickups

Pileanigen, Rio Negro
skull only.
6873 *Dasyprocta gressus*. skinned carcass hanging on fence.

3 km S Las Bayas, Rio Negro

caught nov. 7, killed nov. 8

- testis 11mm
- 6874 ♂ *Akodon longipilis* 170 × 68 × 22½ × 15 35g.
testis 6, SV 11
- 6875 ♂ *Eligmodontia* 168 × 79 × 23 × 16 24g.
testis 9mm; SV 17mm
- 6876 ♂ *Phyllotis darwini* 257 × 120 × 29½ × 28 85g.

WSW
10 km SSW Comallo, Rio Negro

nov. 10

- lactating × 7 embryos (1 smaller)
8mm long each.
stomach green
- 6877 ♀ *Akodon porthorhinus* 136 × 50 × 18 × 14 26g.
testis 8mm, SV small.

- 6878 ♂ *Ctenomys haegi* 210 × 63 × 30 × 6 113g.

Cañadon Bonta, 23 km NE Pileanigen

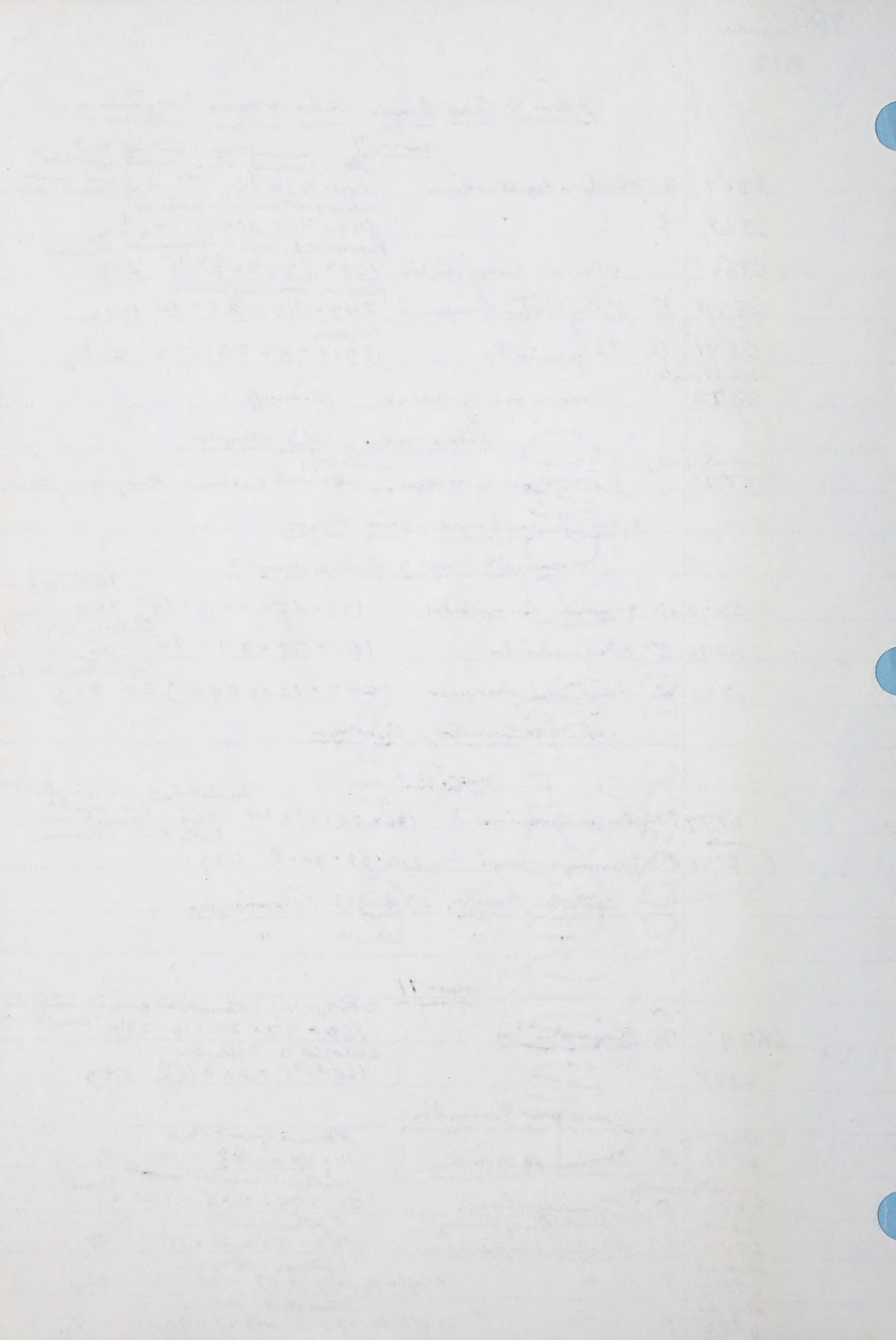
" " " " "

nov. 11

- testis 7, SV 11, stomach pale greenish white/pink
black.
- 6879 ♂ *Eligmodontia* 163 × 77 × 22 × 16 25g.
Senes; CR 12. Nipples large.
- 6880 ♀ " 160 × 76 × 22 × 16½ 24g.

10 km WSW Comallo

- skull only
- 6881 ♂ *Akodon xanthorhinus* 111 × 44 × 18½ × 14 8g.
testis 10mm; SV small.
- skull only
- 6882 ♂ *Ctenomys haegi* 216 × 74 × 31 × 6 140g.
5 fetuses; CR 17mm
- skull only
- 6883 ♀ *Akodon xanthorhinus* 150 × 54 × 20 × 15 29g.
6 fetuses; CR 18mm
- skull only
- 6884 ♀ " " caught in day 147 × 57 × 20 × 16 32g.
uterus thick, white CL.
- skull only
- 6885 ♀ " " caught in day 130 × 47 × 20 × 16 17g.



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Cañadon Bonito, 23 km NE Pilcaniyeu
Nov. 11, 1982

6886 ♀ Akodon xanthoschinus caught during day

placental scars; white CL.
146 x 60 x 20 x 15 23g
testis 10 mm.
144 x 57 x 20 x 16 23g

6887 ♂ " " " " "

6888 Leiodon

in traps

6889 Leiodon

in traps

Nov. 12, 1982

6890 Leiodon
skeleton only

in traps

6891 ♂ Ctenomys baigi

228 x 63 x 32 x 6 135g. SV 8

9 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro (caught Nov. 11)

6892 Gacho

sandy desert under dead mules

6893 "

" " " " "

6894 Leiodon

" " " " "

16 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro

Nov. 12

6895 ♂ akodon

testis 10, SV 7
123 x 42 x 19 x 14 15g. Ruffy belly.
stomach all white but testis 11, SV 9

6896 ♂ " "

135 x 50 x 20 x 15 17g belly creamy
Belly white test 10, SV 12. Stom. pale

6897 ♂ " "

142 x 57 x 19 x 15 221g green + black
test 11, SV 15. Belly white.

6898 ♂ " "

145 x 58 x 20 x 14 24g.

Cañadon Bonito, 23 km NE Pilcaniyeu

228

13 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro

Nov. 12

skeleton only

6899 Disiagon

freshly skinned carcass hanging from fence post.

10 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro

caught Nov. 10, killed Nov. 23

+ blood + tissue

6900 ♂ akodon

Testis 8; SV small
130 x 53 x 20 x 14

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or 14 km SE La Rinconada,
2 km NW Calles Curá, Neuquén
Nov. 20

88 mm SV; 1350 mm total length

6901 Snake.

hills by truckers in marsh

Calles Curá, 16 km SE La Rinconada, Neuquén

Nov. 21

6902 ♀ Phyllotis darwini

parous; recently parturient

254 x 121 x 30 x 25 72g.

testis 7; SV 12

6903 ♂ Elgmodontia

188 x 101 x 24 1/2 x 17 23 1/2g

nose not red.

skull only

6904 ? Alcedo sp. longi? ear 15, no chin spot. Back half eaten
preg, 9 fetuses

skull + head + tissue + skin

6905 ♀ Calomys

162 x 74 x 19 x 14 28g.

2 km SE La Rinconada

6906 ♂ Oryzomys

testis 6.5; SV 15

215 x 117 x 27 1/2 x 16 34g

testis 8; SV 15

6907 ♂ Alcedo insularis

[154] x [56] x 23 x 13 30g.

6 bump ends.

6908 ♀ Rethrodontomys auratus

230 x 83 x 31 x 26 88g.

testis 12

6909 ♂ Alcedo longi

167 x 70 x 23 x 15 39g.

testis 14; SV 25

6910 ♂ Phyllotis darwini

235 x 109 x 29 x 25 70g.

caught during day. Test. 7, SV 12

6911 ♂ Alcedo insularis

146 x 56 x 20 x 12 20g.

Nov. 22

6912 ♀ Alcedo insularis

estrous

118 x 45 x 20 x 11 12g.

Calles Curá, 16 km SE La Rinconada, Neuquén

6913 ♂ Calomys

testis 8; SV 15

162 x 76 x 19 x 15 24g.

lact.; no emb.

6914 ♀ Ctenomys

230 x 65 x 30 x 5 120g.

2 km SE La Rinconada

Nov. 23 (caught Nov. 22)

skull + head + tissue

6915 ♀ Phyllotis darwini parthopygus

uterine scars

268 x 125 x 29 x 26 62g.

skull + head + tissue

6916 ♀

6 small emb.

255 x 117 x 29 x 27 58g

skull + head + tissue

6917 ♂ Rethrodontomys auratus

testis 8, SV 3. yun.

172 x 68 x 30 x 20 35g.

skull + head + tissue

6918 ♂

testis 10, SV 16

205 x 79 x 31 x 23 1/2 52g

6919 ♀ Gastrophysalis halli

caught Nov. 22

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Colón Cura, 16 km SE of Rimovoda, Neuquén
Nov. 22

chromos + testes + skull + VG Marmosa

6919 ~~*Testodelphis*~~ *hollis* 220 x 112 x 15 x 24 38g.

2 km NNW bridge over Rio Colón Cura (route 40+237)
Neuquén

6920 *Marmosa* bones from raptor/pellet.

6921 *Testodelphis* bones of several individuals from raptor/pellet
East shore Lago General San Martín, Rio Negro

Nov. 24

6922 *Protonomys* skull from owl/pellet.
Cerro ^{Los} Jaenes, Rio Negro.

Nov. 28

shel. only 6923 *Lagidium* old skeleton found in crevice in cliff.

jaws only 6924 *Testodelphis* among loose bones in cave.

jaw 6925 *Marsupial* " " " " "

ridge above Refugio Neumayer, 15 km SSW S.C. de Bariloche
1600 M.

Dec. 2, 1982

+ testes 6926 ♂ *Chelomys* sp. testes 10, SV 15 thin.
273 x 72 x 37 x 7 218g.
5 emb.

6927 ♀ *Chelomys* 226 x 95 x 29 x 20 75g

6928 ♂ *Chelomys macrocephalus* Testis 13; SV 20
180 x 48 x 26 x 17 76g.

6929 ♂ *Geoxus valdivianus* Testis 10; SV 20
147 x 41 x 20 x 12 35g.

+ testes 6930 ♂ *Chelomys macrocephalus* Testis 13; SV 23
188 x 54 x 27 x 16 77g.
same cage tooth as above. uterus 2m, no scars

6931 ♀ " " 185 x 53 x 25 x 18 61g

Peulla, Langquihue Prov., 160 m, —> Chile

Dec. 3, 1982

6932 ♂ *Akodon olivaceus* Testis 11; SV 13
166 x 68 x 23 x 16 29g.

Dec. 4, 1982

sent to ADIZA

6933 ♀ *Irenomys* stomach green glob. uterine scars
292 x 174 x 30 x 22 44g

6934 ♀ *Geoxus valdivianus* parous. much mammary tissue
147 x 45 x 21 x 12 28g

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- 6935 ♂ ♀ Akodon longipilis 3 emb.; 6 m lumps.
177 x 70 x 25 x 16 40g
testis 13; SV 15
6936 ♂ Akodon olivaceus 180 x 77 x 22 x 16 31g.
Testis 13; SV 14
6937 ♂ " " 170 x 78 x 24 x 16 33g
Uterus 2 m (milk, nullip.).
6938 ♀ " " 176 x 79 x 23 x 17 25g.
some mammary tissue, parov., bump emb.
6939 ♀ " longipilis 191 x 75 x 24 x 16 31g.
testis 3 m
6940 ♂ Tadarida 105 x 36 x 8 x 15 9g.
Puella, Prov. Llanquihue, 160 m, Chile
Dec 5, 1982

- 6941 ♂ Akodon longipilis testis 11, SV 20
175 x 73 x 24 x 15 33g.
6942 ♂ Geoxus testis 11, SV 18
157 x 50 x 22 x 11 28g.
6943 ♂ Akodon olivaceus testis 12, SV 15
177 x 80 x 22 x 16 27g.
6944 ♂ " " testis 12; SV 15
168 x 78 x 23 x 16 25g

Dec 6, 1982

- +skel. no emb. ~~with~~ lact. 6 long nipples w milk
6945 ♀ Rhyncholestes 184 x 72 x 21 x 11 36g.
testis 12; SV 18
6946 ♂ Akodon longipilis 194 x 79 x 23 x 15 39g.
testis 12; SV 22
6947 ♂ " " 187 x 76 x 23 x 15 37g.

Puerto Blet, Rio NegroDec. 7

- 6948 ♂ Rhinoderma In litter along road to Frias

Saga Macardi, Rio NegroNov. 24

- 6949 Sigard

collected by Saga or Christie.
Found in apartment, labeled.

ridge above Refugio Neumayer, 15 km SSW Bariletes, 1600m

Dec. 12

- 6950 ♀ Geopus veldianus } caught Dec. 2, frozen entire,
6951 ♂ Chelomys macrourus } then ~~then~~ liver + kidney
6952 ♂ Akodon longipilis } removed and re-frozen.
nothing else saved.

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Journal
Species Acc't.
(index)

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Nov. 6. Left about 11 for Las Bayas to trap in talus. Weather cold, scattered sprinkles and a little snow. Camped at the north edge of the mesa near the road, overlooking Las Bayas. Not a whole lot of good talus. The vegetation on the mesa is *cola de pichi*, ~~mesquite~~, 2 *Suaeda*, some bunchgrass. Heavily grazed, I put traps in the tumbled rock below the rimrock. Scattered *berberis* and *Bouteloua*. Lots of *viscachas* droppings. Saw 1 *viscacha* and 1 *pichi* armadillo. Most interesting place was a huge wood-rat nest of sticks - maybe a big eagle nest fallen from cliff above. Set 4 steel traps, about 15 cage traps, 10 MS, and 30 big Shermans. Also set about 12 MS in bunchgrass on a raised sandy mound on the mesa. Anita put traps near camp in steppes vegetation, along the talus, and 3 steel traps at a big *berberis* clump. She caught 1 *Phyllotis darwini* long before dark. Weather cold, mostly cloudy, light wind. Then clear & almost calm after sunset.

Nov. 7. Night clear, considerable frost, water just not frozen, morning sunny, light breeze. The 12 MS in bunchgrass on sandy platform = 1 *Elgusa* and 1 *Choromillo*. The traps below cliff = 3 *Phyllotis darwini* and 3 *Akodon longi*. Several *viscachas* seen running. ~~Antelope traps~~ Two of the three *longi* were in especially brushy places (big

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Berberis, sereno, etc. Anita's traps in stoffs (ceda de pichu, sereno, bulgrass, ~~but~~ a few small Berberis clumps) caught 1 fantla and 2 slipurs (50 traps); in the rocks over the edge of the cliff he caught 3 more larvini (40 traps). 3 jump traps in a big clump of Berberis were not touched, although a burrow and runways, + Reithrodon droppings. Big black beetle lumbering around in the sun at 10 AM, air still cold.

Saw one guano, 15 km S Pileanigen near the summit of rounded rocks; no rheas. Heard tinamou and saw tracks of camp. No tucos anywhere. Our trapping site of last May 5 km E of Perito Moreno is now behind fence, no gate. Returned to Bariloch 1 pm. Sunny. Saw no rheas, no tucos droppings en route.

Dick Sogo trapping at Puerto Bleit for 2 nights (Nov. 3 and 4) caught 26 Akodon longipilis and 1 Oryz, (and 2 Rhinoderma) in the swamp on the way to El Abuelo.

Nov. 9 Left 10:30 for Pileanigen (INTA). 4 black-necked swans on the lake at Perito Moreno (as there were a few days ago). Put out the grid traps 12:30 to 2:30 (3 traps short). Vegetation on the grid seemed about the same; Sesuvium blooming. Thendron saw 2 tracks on the grid, and several birds.

Then drove to the Notomys locality 10 km W Comallo and set for Notomys in two burrows. Anita set small ~~mouse~~ Shermans baited with pate and mixed with rolled oats. I set unbaited jump traps and

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mouse species baited into pits, all in two burrows, almost all under Sopium bushes. Lots of Sopium twigs cut by tucos, then resprouting from below the cut. Some lush Sopium bushes have real leaves, others just the twisted grey-green twigs. Lots of big black beetles lumbering around.

Then drove to Cañon Bonito and camped near where the track up to the epilosoma branches off from the dirt lane. Lots of Sopium here and two signs. One big Sopium on its own mound of earth had several twigs cut larger than pencils, and one of them was cut more than 12 inches above the ground; the tucos must have climbed up into the branches.

Weather mixed sun, clouds, occasional hail, windy until sunset. Temp. at 8 pm 34°F.

Mar. 10

Night mostly clear; fierce wind came up in middle of the night, minimum -4°C. Morning clear, cold breeze.

The watering trap line had 1 also pautas. Around camp 1 tucos. Grid untouched except 1 also pautas at I 7; tagged #99 but forgot to weigh + set it.

checked grid in afternoon - nothing. Then put out more snuff traps under Sopium at the 10 km WSW Comilla locality. During the day caught 1 tucos and 1 also pautas there. also put out some more traps in Sopium around camp.

Day was scattered sun, cold, and windy all day. Temp at noon 45°, at 2:30 50°, at 7 pm 45°.

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Nov. 11. Cañon Bonto. night mostly clear, wind stopped about daybreak. Temp at 7 a.m. -2° . morning clear, cold breeze. Traps around camp caught 2 Eligmodontia, a Comallos live caught 1 very small also hantia, Grid caught 1 also hantia ♂ #98 at G11, 189.

Sunny until about 2 p.m., Temp. up to 58° . Numerous lizards and big black beetles about, and hundreds of fuzzy caterpillars, medium size, rusty brown fur and black bodies, darker at head and rear ends. They crawl slowly across the ground and lots of them up in the Saprim bushes. Most of the Saprim bushes here (Cañon Bonto) are half dead, but the caterpillars are mostly on the live twigs. Saw only one in a newer bush and none in Senecio. Can't tell whether they are eating the Saprim twigs. They curl up when disturbed. Some of the Saprim bushes are blooming, others not at all.

Correction: the fuzzy caterpillars do eat the green bark on the twigs of Saprim. Hundreds around our campsite at Cañon Bonto but we saw only one while checking the grid at Campo Amparo at 3:30 p.m., and none at 10 km WSW Comallo, nor at another place a km farther east which had the lushest Saprim ever; many bushes loaded with them, others none at all. The blooming, fuzzy plants especially ooze a B white sap when the twig is broken.

On the grid saw a few lizards, a dove,

and recaptured chicken #98 at G10.

The afternoon run of traps at 10 km WSW Canillo caught 3 cho hantla, one trap, into had been freshly scented by a fox: Took the skull of a freshly skinned fox carcass on a fence post a couple of km W of the rotompa traps.

When we were poking around a km or 2 east of the rotompa into, in very sandy, bushy Sopium, Anita dug out a small hole, from which a mouse escaped and left behind 5 robed young in a nest. They were pigmented, already had tails as long as rotompa; probably Eligmodontia. Behave there in sand under dead leaves.

The afternoon trap check at Canadón Bonto produced a couple of lizards and a couple of cho hantla.

Early afternoon cloudy, in 50s, breeze, then cleared up, 42° at sunset, little wind, no caterpillars to be seen at that time.

Nov. 12 Canadón Bonto. Night calm, clear, and cold, min. 19°F. morning sunny, calm. Traps in Sopium etc around camp caught 1 taco, 1 cho hantla, and 1 lizard. Didn't hear a single taco call at this camp during 3 days.

Traps at 10 km WSW Canillo caught 3 cho hantla, no caterpillars there. Picked up the grid traps at 10:30. One new Eligmodontia ♀ at K11, 30g, very pigmented. Released her without tagging. Saw 1 caterpillar on

the grid.

Re. Sapium: at places where tucos have cut twigs, new buds develop and the shoots that develop there ~~seem to~~ have leaves. This morning at 9:00, sunny with temp in low 40s, the caterpillars had appeared again on the Sapium. Many of them were on dead twigs. Perhaps they fall off or climb down to the base every night, then make their way up again each morning, having to decide at each bifurcation whether the tip is going to be green or dead. Those making the wrong decision might spend all day finding green food. Hence, should be higher percent on dead twigs in morning and conversely. A really big bush might survive because it would take the caterpillars so long to reach the peripheral twigs.

Reached Barro Colorado 1:30 p.m., sunny, not windy.

On this excursion to the traps, 3 nights of trapping and 800+ trap nights (including the grid) produced only 3 Elgmodontia and ¹² ~~about 1000~~ also hantavirus, no doubt some penalty from using Pat's on many traps and from many underground sets for Neotomas, but obviously not many mice around. Harrier was seen hunting several times, but probably for lizards. no chirogors seen either at Cañon Bonito or Campo Nuevo or 10 km WSW Comodo. Gloaming whistles heard every night, even in high wind, Rabbit pellets inside of double epidermis at Cañon Bonito. Antelope half-dozen traps that caught nothing

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Summary of grid: caught 2 also pautas and 1 ♀ preg. Elaenia
in 3 nights. 1 also pautas was resighted over #98
at G11 and G10 = 10m.

nov. 14 Clear calm warm day in Bariloche. Went up to
Catedral on the ski gondola and Poma. People still
sking up top. Some talus bare ^{of snow} with no or a
minimum of vegetation, but in a few places with
soil, and tracks from the Confiteria, were holes
in the ground, but we saw no droppings. From
the gondola could look down on top of the little
hambros and could see the ground littered with
old dead grey canes of hambros. Could they have
been lying there for 40 years? Also, you could
look down through ~~large~~ ^{fairly} large ~~long~~ leafless
large woods and see the snow all melted for
a foot or more surrounding each trunk. I don't
remember seeing this pattern in Eastern hardwood
forests. Schedule of lift: 9-12; 14-17.

nov. 20 Sunny + warm, not windy. Left Bariloche 10:30 AM.
2 dead hares between Muelthof and Confiteria.
Poplar in leaf, never not yet. The man at the
gasoline pump in Confiteria says it will be 2
years until they fill the Alcorno reservoir.
Then drive to Calles Curá for picnic lunch, then
towards La Rucada. Stopped about 2 km short
of the bridge at La Rucada at a place where
there is a magnificent boulder slide plus a

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this stone wall that goes straight up the hill. at 3 pm put traps in this boulder slide and along the wall, saw no mouse signs in the boulders but lots of Reithrodontomys droppings along the wall, plus a few very old small Lysotracheomys droppings. A mixture of steel, kage, Sherman, and MS traps. Ants put traps near the road. Then drove back to Colón Cura. On the way, a truck was stopped along the road at the edge of a marshy area. Two men were trying to stuff a meter-long snake into a wine bottle without touching the (dead) snake. We stopped to admire the snake, the biggest we have seen, and they gave it to me. They said it was stealing avitarda eggs - but it had none made. The men had two very large eggs that they said were fresh avitarda.

Camped at Colón Cura under the willows. Nothing here but the ruins of a house, a road to the north (locked gate), and the ruins of a cable across the big river - obviously used to be a ferry. Put out traps in sandy-bushy habitat near camp and around the abandoned house (walled). Lots of Reithrodontomys droppings and mouse tracks in the sand. Leaf cutter ants were not active at sunny

room 1 p.m. but were out at sunny warm 5 p.m.
Evening clear, calm, cool.

Nov. 21 Collon Cura. Evening calm, clear; morning calm, clear,
temp 40°F. Jacklighting about 400 m at 12:30 saw
nothing. In morning got and small cat tracks, plus
mouse tracks in the sandy parts. Other tracks, I think,
along the river.

Trogs around camp caught, 1 Phyllotis,
2 Elegia, 1 abodon
head, 1 Calomys. Heard tucos tucos (tuc-tuc many
times followed by almost trill). This place shall
be Collon Cura, 16 km SE La Rinconada.

Trogs at 2 km SE La Rinconada caught Phyllotis,
abodon longi, 2 Reithrodon, 1 also iniscatus,
1 Oryzomys. The iniscatus was grassy-weedy-bush,
coming out from under bush. Tucos present.

Discarded back half of an Elegia, 2 live also longi, kept 2
live Phyllotis and the Calomys. Total catch 4 Phyllotis, 5 also longi,
1 Calomys, 1 Oryz, 1 also iniscatus,
2 Elegia, 2 Reithro.

Day sunny & warm. Still have seen no lizards. 30+
black vultures feeding on a dead cow along the road at 8 a.m.
Temp. at 5:45 72°F. A couple of groups of picnicians
showed up (Sunday) plus 5 carloads of boys and girls.

During the day caught 1 Ctenomys longi, 2 also iniscatus,
2 Phyllotis, 1 also longi.

Nov. 22 Morning sunny, no wind. Around camp caught 2 Elegia,
1 Calomys, 1 Reithrodon, 1 Oryzomys & up the road
at 2 km SE La Rinconada, caught (down by the road),
1 abodon iniscatus and (up in the boulder slide or along

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Collón Curá. Nov. 22, 1982. The only "house" remaining. Marmosa caught at edge of the willows across the highway. Leaf cutter ants.



Collón Curá. Nov. 22, 1982. Phyllotis darwini caught at the ruins. Colony, Eligmodontia nearby, and Oryzomys.

the stone wall) 1 Oryz, 4 Phyllotia, and 1 also longi.

Then drove down the valley and stopped 2 hrs west of the bridge to pick up raptor/pellet. House 1/hrs.

Summary: There was considerable diversity even without getting the 2 species of quiver/pige that Budin got in 1920s. The quiver/boulder slide and stone wall were a disappointment. The nest baits on the last night were untouched. The two Sestodolphis is expected to get; also in the owl/pellet from down the valley were both Mormora and Sestodolphis. Budin did not get Calomys here. no sign of Oecomys/Octodon + see next page for owl/pellet + ^{note presence of leaf-cutter ants at Colón Cova, plus} Calomys + Mormora + quiver/pige.

Colón Cova was probably a ferry across the river where Budin was here. I am surprised that we don't see quiver/pige somewhere along the road here.

Nov. 24 Barileto. Beautiful cloudless weather. Drove to La Verónica and looked at our grid. Looked about same, trees seemed bigger, no sign of bamboo bloom. Had lunch in the large forest nearby. The bamboo looks a bit dry. Then drove back the dirt road towards the Rio Villegas; it takes off about a mile north of the Violada National Station, many kms of dense dense mire and bamboo scrub, not unlike our grid, surely the result of a fire years ago. Saw a fence post in the middle of it, which fits with Rogel's statement that this country used to have

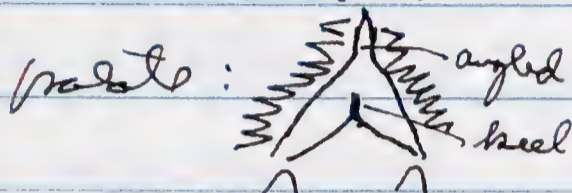
Peason
1982

Bones and pellets from cliff 2 km NNW bridge
over Rio Cañon Cuera (Route 40 and 237)

Mar. 22

Loose bones:	Left mandible	Rt. mandible	Left max	Rt max	minimum number
<u>Reithrodon</u>	28	32 rt.	38	34	38
<u>Oryzomys</u>	30	26	17	18	30

white toothed cavia with continuous jugal and mull



10

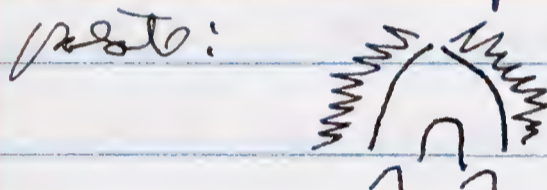
7

9

6

10

yellow toothed cavy with suture across jugal and mull



1

1

1

1

<u>Tartarophylax</u>	5	3			5
<u>Phyllotis</u>	3	3	5	6	6
<u>Oryzomys</u>	10	6	5	5	10
<u>Elgmodontia</u>	11	11	20	22	22
<u>Alodon muscatus?</u>	?	?	2	4	4
<u>Calomys?</u>	?	?	11	8	11

Unknown

3

In pellets, bones more recent: (1) 2 Phyllotis. (2) 1 Elgmodontia
and 1 Calomys. (3) 1 Elgmodontia and 1 big broad-interroch Ala.
(4) 1 Reithro. (5) 1 Phyllotis. (6) 1 Oryz. (7) 1 Reithro.
(8) 1 muscosa, 1 Phyllotis, 1 Elgmodontia, 1 Ala sp. (9)
1 Ala muscatus. (10) 1 Reithro, 2 Ala muscatus, 1 Elgmodontia.
(11) 3 Elgmodontia x (12)

more people in it, never got to the river; lousy road.

Then drove to the east side of Lago Amulhuc to fish, stopped at the delta where we camped and trapped once (good campsites). In a firebox under the limb of a tree, ants found one owl pellet containing one mouse - an Peromyscus!

at La Veranada we walked about a mile along a dusty, little-used road in quite wild mico/caña scrub looking for Trochilids; saw dog and fox, no peccary or cat or pig. Two droppings anywhere the scrub opened up a little.

Nov. 28

Hilda Rumbolt says there are leaf-cutter ants at the wood's estancias near La Rinconada (between the Alcamino (= Colón Curi) and the Chimenahuin), and Dick Sage, who just returned from thereabouts, says there are leaf-cutter ants at the bridge over the Calanqui near the motadero on Est. Abasco. He caught there a Bufo arenarum, which is a southern limit. add this to the southern limit of Marmosa, 2 spp of guinea pig and Calomys.

Day cool & windy. Went to Cerro Zemer and collected pellets. Maybe 2 qts. of fresh pellets, at least furry pellets, also found a few more marsupial faeces among the loose bones; Zetodolphis and either marmosa or Drainia. Note: no tucos in the current pellets!!

Pearson
1982

Pellets from Cervo Fences, Rio Negro
Nov. 28

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) 1 <u>auliscampa</u> . | (14) 1 Oryz, 1 also longi |
| (2) 2 <u>auliscampa</u> , 1 Oryz, 1 also <u>faulha</u> | (15) 1 also longi |
| (3) 1 <u>Reithrodon</u> ad | (16) 1 ygg <u>Reithro</u> , also <u>faulha</u> |
| (4) 1 <u>auliso</u> , 2 <u>faulha</u> . | (17) 2 Oryz, 1 also longi |
| (5) 1 bird | (18) 1 ad <u>auliso</u> |
| (6) 1 ad <u>auliso</u> | (19) 1 also longi |
| (7) 1 <u>auliso</u> , 1 also longi | (20) 1 old <u>auliso</u> , 1 ygg ad <u>auliso</u> |
| (8) 2 <u>Elguo</u> , 1 juv <u>auliso</u> | (21) 1 Oryz, 1 ad <u>auliso</u> |
| (9) 1 also longi, 1 ygg ad <u>Reithro</u> | (22) 2 ad <u>auliso</u> , 1 also longi |
| (10) 2 also longi | (23) 1 <u>Chelomys</u> |
| (11) 1 old <u>auliso</u> | (24) 1 ygg ad <u>Reithro</u> , 1 also longi |
| (12) <u>auliso</u> | (25) 1 old <u>auliso</u> |
| <hr/> | |
| (13) 1 old <u>auliso</u> , 1 ygg <u>Reithro</u> , 2 also longi, 1 <u>Chelomys</u> | |
| (26) 1 <u>Elguo</u> , 1 also longi | (40) 1 old <u>auliso</u> , 1 juv <u>auliso</u> |
| (27) 1 also longi | (41) 3 also <u>faulha</u> , 1 ygg <u>auliso</u> |
| (28) 1 <u>Phyllotis</u> | (42) 1 also longi, 1 Oryz, 1 <u>Elguo</u> |
| (29) 2 Oryz | (43) 1 bird |
| (30) 4 also longi, 2 <u>faulha</u> | (44) 1 ad. <u>Reithro</u> |
| (31) 1 ad <u>Reithro</u> | (45) 1 <u>Elguo</u> , 1 also longi. |
| (32) 1 also longi, 1 ad <u>auliso</u> | (46) 2 <u>Elguo</u> , 1 ad. <u>auliso</u> |
| (33) 1 ad <u>Reithro</u> | (47) 1 ad. <u>auliso</u> |
| (34) 1 ygg <u>Reithro</u> | (48) 2 juv. <u>auliso</u> |
| (35) 1 ad 1 old <u>auliso</u> | (49) 1 also <u>faulha</u> , 1 <u>Chelomys</u> |
| (36) 1 ygg <u>Reithro</u> , 1 ad <u>auliso</u> | (50) 1 old <u>Reithro</u> |
| (37) 1 also longi, 1 also <u>faulha</u> | (51) 1 juv <u>Reithro</u> , 1 <u>Chelomys</u> |
| (38) 2 also longi | (52) 1 bird |
| (39) 1 juv <u>auliscampa</u> | (53) 1 also longi |

Pearson
1982

(54) 1 Oryz

(55) 1 yg ad anlisao

(56) 1 ad anlisao

(57) 1 ad anlisao
1 juv. "
1 Oryz juvenile

(58) 2 also longi
2 also pontho

(59) 1 also longi

(60) 1 also longi
1 old chelomys

(61) 1 old anlisao

(62) 1 bird

(63) 1 bird

(64) 1 bird

(65) 1 bird

(66) 1 bird

partial pellets:

anlisao 5

also longi 8

Oryzomys 7

chelomys 2 (young)

also pontho 2

Sapirus laluy 1

Reithrodon 5

Ctenomys 1

TOTALS: anlisao 39

also longi 37

Oryzomys 17

Reithrodon 17

also pontho 15

Elapomys 7

chelomys 6

Phyllotis 1

Irenomys 1

Ctenomys 1

Sapirus 1

Birds 8

Insects -

14 2 mammals

Nov. 29 Sunny, not windy. In the afternoon went with Anita and Dick Sogo up to Refugio Neumayer and then up to the summit above the Refugio. The larger leaves were out, the amaranth leaves up maybe 6 inches. The snow was slightly less than during our visit a year ago (which was 2 weeks earlier in the season). Almost no clover - clover wherever last year lots. Set 5 steel traps at tundra-like places up top, and Anita set some snap traps in a meadow up top. Pushed them up about 1 1/2 hrs later, nothing.

Most impressive was the quantity of earth cores left by the snow melt, presumably from Chelomys. In some places above the Refugio the ground was just riddled, if the 2 1/2" cores had not ~~been~~ begun to flatten out, they would have covered about 1/3 the total surface of the ground. Most exciting is the observation that there is no amaranth (and hardly any other herbs) in the affected areas. Since Chelomys in captivity eat the succulent stems of amaranth, it is possible that Chelomys spends the winter burrowing for amaranth roots.

Anita found a dead Sorex along the trail, and in a fresh fox? droppings was a 1 1/2 inch hairy, bi-colored tail tip that looks like the tail of Abroscopus eremicus or some similar hystriogale.

In some older droppings were Chelomys, Phyllotis,
Auliscomys, and Ctenomys.

Dec. 1 at 10:30 went with Anita + Dick Sage to Refugio
newmeyer. Sunny, warm. Packed up the hill above the
Refugio and along the two lakes to the ^{SHALEY} shaley and stony
ridge with clumps of Leuca acutifolia next to
some Leuca forest. Snow had decreased somewhat
from Nov. 29. The theory of Chelomys eating out
large patches of amancay under the snow still looks OK.

2:30 started setting out traps ^{at} ~~some~~ by runways
under dwarf ~~some~~ Leuca and at two burrows. ~~also~~
~~the~~ (steel traps, cage traps, Shermans, and MS). also
set 12 MS in bunchgrass at cliff bottom to the west.
Anita set in a grassy wet meadow, partly into small
bushes, and Dick set two traps.

Made camp in overmature Leuca forest with
the broad-leaved Berberis peruviana understory. Small
woodpecker and giant nuthatch, heard whet-whet,
no amancay in this forest. Some amancay on the
way up the hill were just sprouting (edge of recently
melted snow). a few ^{other} Berberis in various
places on the ridge.

at 4 pm traps held 1 big gopher (not hoigi), 1 Chelomys,
1 Peromyscus, and 1 Longipalpus. at 8 pm, 2 Chelomys
in some cage trap at same time. at dusk
heard one burst of two calling: 4 times in rapid
succession followed by pause, then 4 more.

Pearson
1982

Orin Pellets from Cervo Jansa, May 19, 1982

Complete Pellets:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) 1 Reithro | (27) 1 juv. Reithro
1 yg. Reithro
1 also longi. |
| (2) 1 Irenomyz sic
1 also longi | (28) 1 Reithro
1 Elagura. |
| (3) 1 auliscamps
1 Oryzomyz | (29) 2 ad. also longi. |
| (4) 1 auliscamps
1 Oryz. | (30) 2 Oryz.
1 Oryz. |
| (5) 1 tuco
1 Reithro
1 also longi | (31) 1 also longi
1 Reithro juv. |
| (6) 3 yg. auliscamps | (32) 1 auliscamps ad. wet
1 old Reithro
1 yg. auliscamps
1 also longi |
| (7) 1 yg. ad. auliscamps | (33) 1 Oryz.
1 auliscamps. |
| (8) 1 yg. ad. auliscamps
1 also longi | (34) 1 tuco
1 old Reithro
1 also longi
1 auliscamps |
| (9) 2 old auliscamps
2 also longi | (35) 1 Oryz.
1 auliscamps
1 juv. auliscamps |
| (10) 1 yg. auliscamps
1 Oryzomyz
1 Reithro ad.
1 yg. auliscamps
1 Phyllotis | (36) 1 auliscamps
1 juv. auliscamps
1 auliscamps |
| (11) 2 yg. ad. auliscamps | (37) 1 also longi |
| (12) 1 Oryz. | (38) 1 also longi |
| (13) 1 Irenomyz | (39) 1 also longi |
| (14) 1 bird
1 Reithro | (40) 1 auliscamps |
| (15) 2 Elagura | (41) 2 also longi |
| (16) 2 yg. ad. auliscamps
1 yg. ad. auliscamps
2 also longi
2 yg. Reithro | (42) 1 Reithro ad. |
| (17) 1 also longi | (43) 1 Reithro ad.
1 old auliscamps |
| (18) 1 baby Reithro
1 yg. Reithro | (44) 2 also longi. |
| (19) 1 Reithro | (45) 2 Oryz.
2 also longi |
| (20) 1 Reithro | (46) 1 also longi
1 Reithro yg. ad.
2 also longi old |
| (21) 1 Reithro | (47) 1 auliscamps ad. |
| (22) 1 Reithro
1 Reithro
1 small something | (48) 1 also longi |
| (23) 2 also longi | (49) 1 auliscamps ad. |
| (24) 1 Oryz.
1 also longi | (50) 1 also longi |
| (25) 3 juv. auliscamps
1 old auliscamps
1 juv. Reithro
3 also longi (1 of them very yg.) | (51) 1 also longi |
| | (52) 1 also longi |



Pearson
1982

Owl pellets (cont.) Cueva Zorua, May 19, 1982

(53) aulisca ad.

(60) 1 also longi

(54) 2 aulisca ad.

(61) 1 yg. Reithro

(55) 1 old aulisca
1 yg. aulisca

(62) no skull

(56) 1 yg. ad aulisca
2 also longi

(63) 1 yg Reithro

note how few tenos.

(64) 1 also longi

(57) 1 also longi
1 also pontho

(65) 1 yg Reithro

(58) 1 also longi
1 also pontho

(66) 1 juv aulisca

(59) no skull

(67) 10 ygs
1 also pontho

(68) 0 skull

Plus partial pellets as follows:

also longi IIII III

Phyllotis II

Reithro IIII II

also pontho IIII 3

Oryzomys IIII 3

aulisca IIII III

Ctenomys III (one of them probably loose bones)

Bird 1

Phyllotis II

Total (in descending frequency):

	Entire Pellets	Partial	Total
<u>also longi</u>	39	8	47
<u>aulisca</u> ygs	38	8	46
<u>Reithro</u> ad	24	7	31
<u>Oryzomys</u> 2	13	3	16
<u>also ponthorhinus</u>	3	3	6
<u>Ctenomys</u> 2	2	3	5
<u>Phyllotis</u>	1	2	3
<u>Eligmodontia</u>	3	0	3
<u>Irenomys</u>	2	0	2
Bird	[2]	0	[2]

Total

Pearson
1982

54



Dec. 1. Refugio neuweyer, Earth core left by chelomys.
note almost total denudation, no amaranth. Lima lens cap for size



as above to show area covered by earth core

anon
1982

75



Dec. 1. Refugio Neumayer. new sprouts of amazonian lilies.



Dec. 2. Gorga forest where we camped on the ridge above Refugio Neumayer. Understorey Barbiers pearcei. Nearly caught Ctenomys maulinus, Chelomys?, Geokus, Akodon longibilis.

Pearson
1982

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Dec. 2. Jirga forest high above Refugio Nuevo, Dec. 2.



37
Enormous number of small brown *Carabids* (few beetles) flying at dusk. Full moon. This locality now known as "ridge above Refugio Newweger, 15 km SSW S C de Bariloche, 1600m. This same locality last year we called 2000m.

Dec. 2 Refugio Newweger. Evening sunny + calm. Traps held more *Chalcids*, 1 *Aulicomyz*, about 5 *abo longi*, and 2 more *Geopius*.

Dec. 3 Pucalla, Chilo. Left Bariloche 10 AM and went via bus - boat - bus - boat - bus to Pucalla and checked into the hotel at 4 PM. Sunny and warm, beautiful views, especially *Tromador* from the Chilean immigration stop. I was very impressed with how fast the vegetation became "tropical" after entering Chile. also hot + tobaider, met Peter Messner at Hotel Pucalla and put out traps. He put messner specks up a canyon behind the hotel and I put about 35 live traps up a side branch to a spectacular waterfall. Coihue and *lambou*, partly *coulesta* and partly the big branched *quila*. Local Chilean park guard says there are 3 species of *lambou*: *Coulesta*, *quila*, and the little one called *or tremo*. My live was 10 cage traps, about 20 *Shemone*, and 3 jump traps.

Anta put 20 MS in grassy blackberry + willow + ^{+ alder} Scotch *bram*, on edge of big marsh in front of hotel. Evening calm, clear. 1 *alcedo olivaceus* in marsh before 7:30 PM.

Dec 4 night clear & calm. ~~than~~ traps set 7:30 AM with Peter
mesemod Park Guard Dago. Miller. my traps had
1 Peromyscus (steel trap), 1 Geococcyx vulgaris, 5 also longi,
and 4 also oliv. One of the longi quite dark, maybe
sambornii. Peter with 30? MS on his bank of the stream
caught 2 longi and 2 oliv. Anita caught 4 oliv.
Between 7:30 and noon, Anita caught 2 more oliv.,
and I caught another oliv. before 4 PM.

Photos of a captive ♀ pedu and her "few weeks
old" fawn. Surprisingly hard to find her in her
50' x 50' pen of tall green grass and trees shaded
with ducks. The fawn is spotted, ~~the~~ freezes
in the grass and allows itself to be stroked.

at 3 PM. drove up the valley ~~road~~ to
the big bridge with mesemod & Anita and
Dagoberto Miller. Warm but some high clouds.
looked for good trapping sites but found none better
than here. no sign of Acouanymys. Big Guiraca
and tall Acouanymys but not blowing yet. Anita
put out some more traps along the stream.
Miller says there are coipus here, and he caught an
otter last winter. Said he had not seen bats,
but at dinner the butcher boy came in to our
table with a Tadarida (bat) that they had just
caught. Have seen no hummingbirds here. They
feed the pedu Fuchsia branches (among other
things).

Peulla.

Dec. 5

Morning overcast; began raining about 11:30 a.m. My traps had only 1 Geopus and 1 Acho oliv.. Anita up the canyon in aña and along the stream caught 1 Acho longi and 1 Acho oliv.. At the edge of the mallín she caught 3 Acho oliv. (2 of them slung eaten), and 1 mink in a steel trap. Nice dark brown, wild-type pelt, caught by front feet. Released it. Peter mesquite (about 65 museum specials up the canyon) caught 4 Acho oliv.

20 yrs ago
Dagoberto Muller, the parkward, says that the boat dock used to be right at the hotel (now a sedge marsh with iris). Then it was moved west, abandoned, and moved again to its present location. all because of sedimentation from T. road. He also says that there used to be coipus in the marsh here but that now they are gone.

Cleared up about 3 P.m. Reset traps at 4 p.m., using more carcasses in the ago traps and Anita put mouse carcasses in some of her Shermans.

A few feet from where the mink was caught was a pile of mink-sized droppings containing almost entirely fragments of crustacean shell.

Dec. 6

Morning clear, temp. 9°. My traps had 3 Acho. longi. Nothing touched the mouse carcass bait. Peter caught 1 Acho longi and 1 Acho oliv.. Anita caught 1 Ac. longi Rhynchoclester in a quila / log tangle in a H.S.

It was lactating, 6 ^{long} ~~large~~ nipples in a loose shoe pattern, but no embryo. They're not very large. Either left her young in the nest or they left her after she was caught. Went back later and looked for the young or nest but didn't find them.

When we got back to the hotel at 8 am, they were all excited and said the bus was leaving at 8:30, a quick pack, then at 8:28 they said no, the bus would go as usual at mid-day. At mid-day, paid our bill, packed etc, then word came through that there was a transportation strike in Argentina and that we would not be able to get home to Buenos Aires, so we checked back into the hotel and put out traps again: up the same trail, 6 jump traps, 10 cage traps, and 20 shermans.

Found a mummified Tadarida behind a shutter at Vicki Roth's house. Then looked up in the attic of the hotel and found one place with droppings and maybe a dozen bats between the tarpaper and the shingles. They flew out at dusk; looked like Tadarida.

Vicki Roth's father is Vernon Johnson of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Dec. 7

Morning clear. Traps held only 1 also longi and 1 also oliv. Left Puerto by bus at 8:45 a.m., arrived Puerto B. at 1 pm. Walked from Lago Frías to P.B.; counted blooming laurels between El Abasco and P.B.: 5. Some of them the whole clump was blooming; other part of a clump. Last year's shoots seemed to flower as well as old ones. also

Pearson
1982

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Puerto Blect, Dec. 7, 1982.
Dead bamboo clump at the Post Office
telecommunications building, Barbados in
foreground. Compare with photos of the same
clump in earlier years.

92
a clump near PB on the trail to Cantarao. None of the blooming clumps had new shoots. The dead clump at the Correo in Puerto Bello is still standing, looking a bit worse for wear (see photo and photos of earlier years). El Abuelo is dated, on the sign, 1410. yellow Azara is in bloom at PB, and ericaceous Chaura. Heard 3 groups of parrots (or parrots 3 times) between Frías + PB.

Jenis Roth, manager of Hotel Paula, was born at Paula about ⁴⁰~~35~~ yrs ago. He says there used to be 500 people in the valley; population now is 75. He did not know that minks are here. Says there were lots of Coipos until about 15 yrs ago. The tabanids are much more abundant in summer. The mouth is covered with helicopters (dygopterids) in summer. He had a pickled large beetle that he said was the female of a species in which the males have long horns, and that there used to be thousands of them here. The quiba bamboo, he says, bloomed about 35 years ago, and there was a ratada. He says he has seen Monte del Monte here (rare) and viscachas.

When the bell hop, Ramón, saw our collection of slugs, he seemed to recognize Geopane, distinguished it from the others, and said it was abundant in the potato fields near his home near Luyche.

There were a few Amazilia along the trail where our traps were at Paula. The only lambeo there

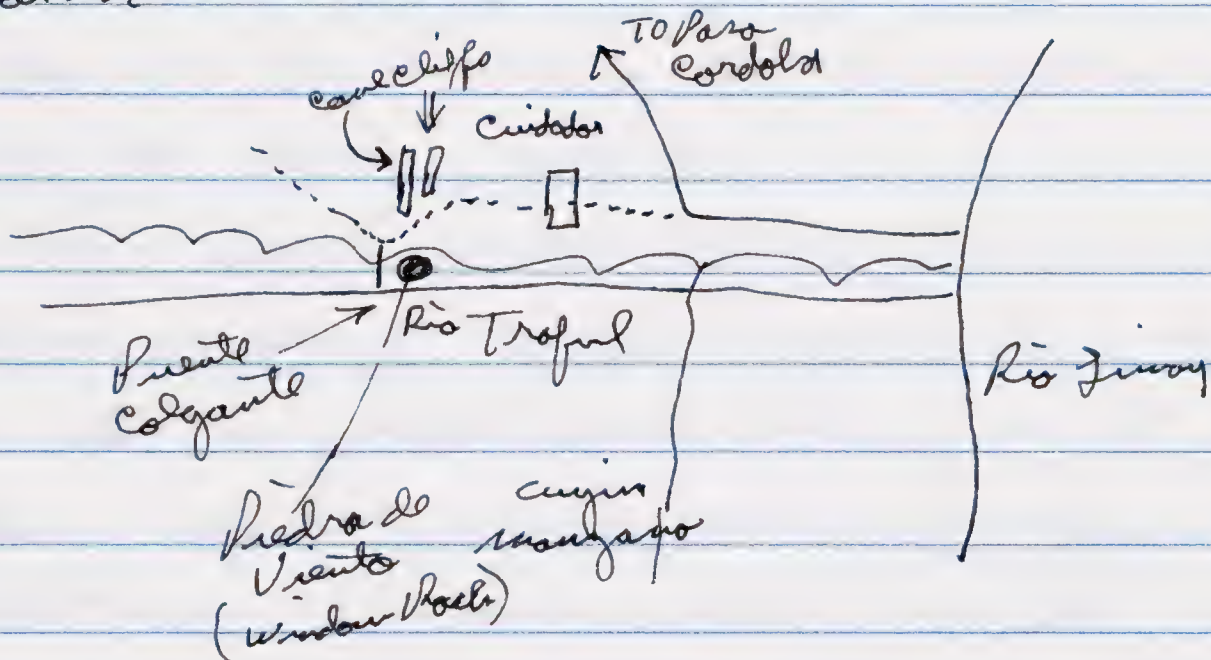
was the bunched Quila. Caño Colique (couleou) appeared along the road at the river at Puente Colante, and gradually replaced the quila above there. Big Sumnera there & magnificent view of Cerro Tronador from the Chilean border station at Casa Langue.

Saw no blow-bloss on the Chilean side, and only a few small ones at Puente Blest.

Dec 8 Went to Isla Victoria on the tourist boat, thence to Piedras Blancas and Puente Rodal by jeep. Had lunch with Abel Basti and Miguel Pellorano and 2 friends of theirs, then saw the 19 pudus. One of them seemed quite long-legged, but its mother and father were quite short. Several spotted young. In one pen were a male, two females, and 1 young. One of the females lost her fawn, and we saw the surviving fawn nurse from both females. They feed them winter branches and pellets (brown pellets, not alfalfa). At both Piedras Blancas, where Carlos Calvi, wife & child are the park guard, and at Rodal, are large green meadows cropped as close as a putting green by deer. All 3 species of introduced deer (Ciervo, dama, and axis) sometimes feed together, and both Basti and Calvi say that on a typical night at this season they can see 100 or more deer grazing within 100m of the cabin. Our jeep driver was born on the island; he says he has seen little change. The forest floor continues to be

devastated by the deer; almost no herbs or shrubs in some places.

The park guard at Amborewa (Hugo Rossi) told us of a cave with the floor covered with rodent bones (also wall paintings). It is on Estancia Arroyo Verde (mañana Zap River, owner), near the Paso de Cordoba road:

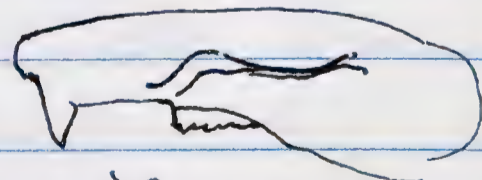


Dec. 12 Took the Tas-Choofa bus to Valdivia. Saw one clump of the small bambas blooming, high on the pass to Puyehue. No amaranths blooming yet, no roses on the Argentine side but wild roses blooming near Valdivia.

Dec. 13 Gave all-day seminar at the Instituto de Ecología y Evolución; 6 students (4 ♀ 2 ♂) + Roberto Murua and Jorg Gougeles.

Dec. 14 Seminar by Dr. Figueroa, a statistician, covering Fisher, Fisher, Fisher, Fisher, Fisher, etc.

Murua showed me the least they have been calling Notomys megalomys. They have 3 good skulls, 1 skin, and 2 bodies in alcohol, which I did not look at. The skin is very dark, above and below, big leafy ears (about 20 mm, if I remember correctly), long tail (much longer than any Chadomys), and long front toes. Body size, tail length, and color about as in a big abdom longipilis from hereabouts, but ears bigger and claws longer. The teeth are simple, as in Goskus but bigger, and the zygomatic plate is very narrow, very short, very slanted as in Apyromys or the Peruvian cloud-forest genus. The incisors are not prominent and not white; maybe not as orthodont as macromys, ~~but~~ (no macromys here to compare it with), nor megalomys. I think it must be an undescribed species of a genus close to Goskus. The specimens came from the San Martin field station (about 50 km NO of Valdivia).



= Peromyscus

Pearson
1982

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Peter Meserve trapped his grid at La Picuda and was very disappointed in the catch: only a handful of Chalcas, no salicaria. He had been hoping to show great stability of populations in undisturbed areas.

A student in the course, Ricardo, has been trapping an area near Puyehue-Antillanca, higher than La Picuda. He has not been getting Chalcas and was not familiar with Acronycta. He lives in Osorno and teaches at an institute there.

Dec. 15 Valdivia. Off to San Martin study area where we checked some Sherman live traps set in small grids surrounding one of the main grids (to pick up songbirds). Also set about 10 pitfall traps (galvanized "cans" with metal galvanized funnels). Peter Meserve and 4 of the students set about 100 all-metal mouse traps and about 80 museum specials. I set 13 museum specials carefully (mostly logs in forest or brushy-grass), 3 Shermans in forest (logs), 5 Shermans in thick grass + blackberry looking for Acronycta. Then with the students we set 3 lines of Shermans in a forest across the road = ± 75 traps. The snap traps caught 1 also longi before dark. Weather warm and fine, no rain. Saw 1 clump of Chusquea guba in bloom (pointed out by Pedro Munoz, their taciturn flunky who runs the traps for them).

Dec. 16 Weather clear + warm, my traps nothing. The other snap traps 4 also longi, 2 of them lactating and two

December
Pearson
1982

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Barro Colorado

juveniles. None of the ~~snare~~^{live} traps held anything, none
spring. I ~~spot~~-checked 15, and 7 of them were maladjusted
and probably non-functional. The evidence, however, is
conclusive that populations (also div, Oryz, and
also longi) are very low. There must have been 300 trap
nights with live traps and 0 captures, plus 5 also longi
in nearly 200 snare trap nights. Mura says/populations
are usually low at this time of year. He thinks they
emigrate.

Pedro came in with another specimen of the undescribed
Gedus-like animal. He knew that it was different
from also longifilis. It had died in a Sherman set
in another grid that we did not see. Mura says
that other grid has more fallen logs and more
bamboo (guila). Peter Meserve prepared a skin & skull,
and the carcass was pickled. It was an adult male,
fairly large, cecum, very large testes.

Dec. 31 Michael Christie gave me earlier in December
a note concerning an interview with Sra. Venniger
about bamboo:

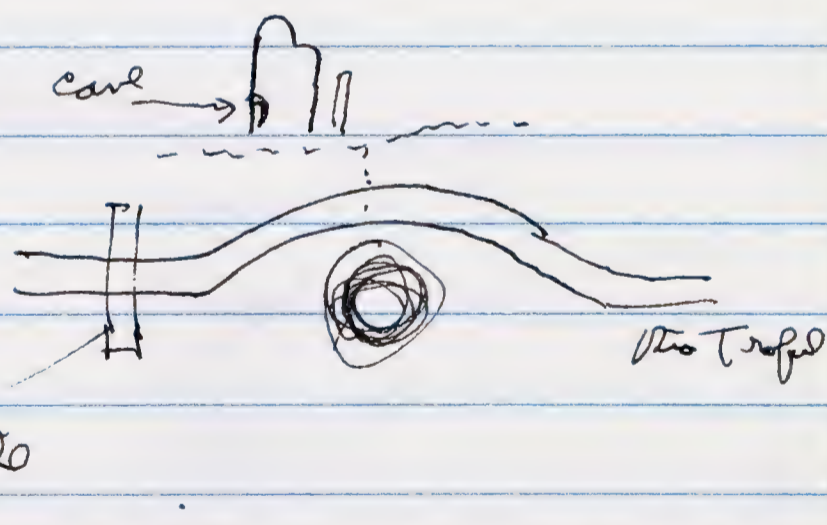
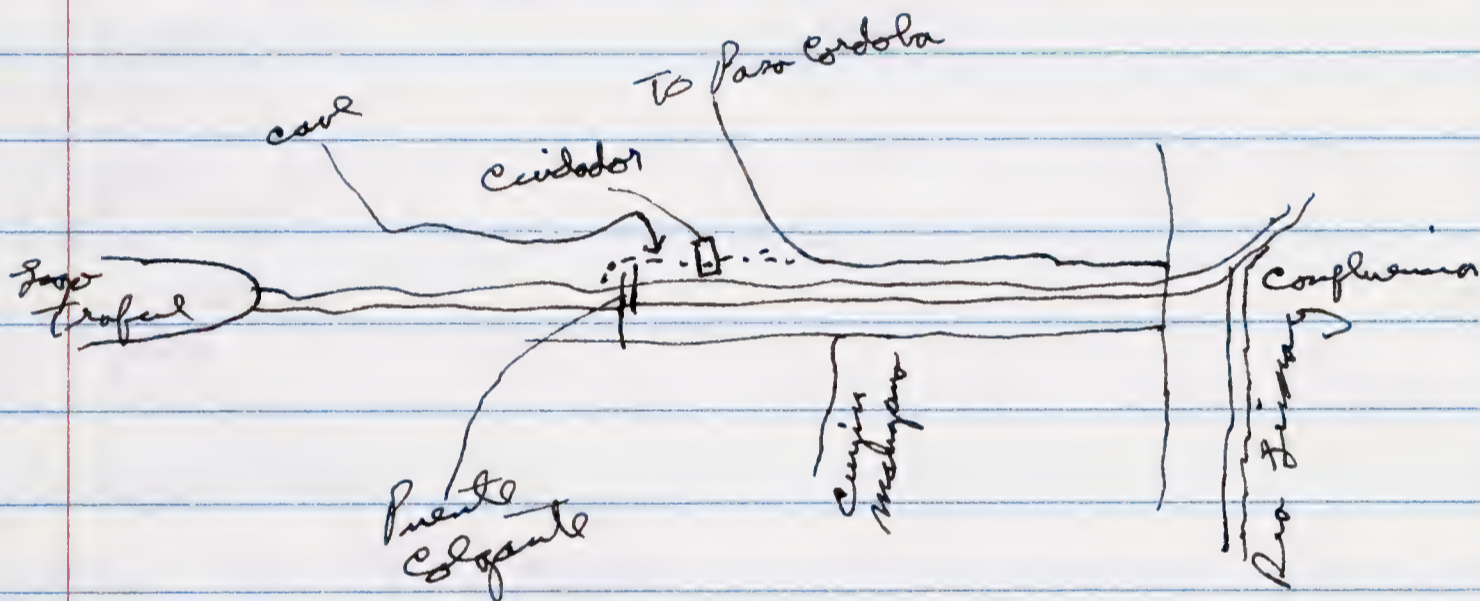
[in translation] "1938-1940 is produced each 30 years,
appx. and in the last 3 years of the period the flowering
increased progressively. Apparently at the beginning of
the ~~19~~²⁰ century 1900 is the last one she remembers.
La población de motor? de campo innadio? en
chile las cosas. Owls and other raptors increased.
Herman Heer made an expedition to

Pearson
1982

97

Cerro San Martín (Club Andino Bariloche) and
med comments. ad Otto Neumayer (S. M.
Ander) has reliable information. also Dr.
Vengas in Bolson.

Location of a cave with mouse bones on
Estancia Arroyo Verde of Mauricio Garvín



a mole cricket
~~found~~ collected under Stillingia bushes at 10
km from Comallo were sent by Woody Middleton
to an authority in Australia who identified them
as CYLINDRORYCTES sp (family ^{Orthoptera} Cyliodactylidae), a
genus found only in Australia, New Guinea, and Argentina.
In Australia they are called sandgropers and cause
some damage to roots of fragile crops. See
Tindale 1928 Rec. S. Austral Mus., Adelaide, 4: 1-42

Pearson
1982

19

Owl pellets collected by Michael Christie at Fortín Chacabuco,
30 April, 1982

- ① 2 aulaco (1 old, 1 juv)
- ② 1 Oryz.
- ③ 1 aulaco ad
- ④ 2 Oryz
- ⑤ 2 Reithro young
- ⑥ 3 aulaco (1 juv, 1 adult)
- ⑦ and 1 old.
- ⑧ 1 bird
- ⑨ 1 Phyllotis
- ⑩ 1 Oryz
- ⑪ 1 Phyllotis
- ⑫ 1 aho longi
- ⑬ 1 Phyllotis
- ⑭ 1 aulaco juv.
- ⑮ 1 Oryz
- ⑯ 2 aho pontho
- ⑰ 1 Phyllotis
- ⑱ 2 aulaco (adult)
- ⑲ 1 Bird
- ⑳ 2 ad. aulaco
- ㉑ 1 Phyllotis
- ㉒ 1 aho longi

- ㉓ 11 Baby hare
- ㉔ 12 Baby hare
- ㉕ 1 Phyllotis
- ㉖ 1 aulaco (old)
- ㉗ many insects
- ㉘ 1 Phyllotis
- ㉙ 1 aulaco (old)
- ㉚ 1 Oryz
- ㉛ 1 aulaco (juv)
- ㉜ 2 Phyllotis
- ㉝ insects

Partial pellets:

aulaco IIII ~~III~~ ~~III~~ ~~III~~ ~~III~~ ~~III~~

Oryzomys III

Reithro I

akodon longi IIII II

Phyllotis III ~~III~~ I

Rattus II

akodon pontho III

Total: Hare 2

aulaco 38

Phyllotis 20

Oryzomys 11

Reithro 3

aho longi 9

Rattus 2

aho pontho 5

Bird 2

insects

92

Pearson
1982

100

Bird pellets from Fortin Chocabuco
Jan 26, 1982. Christie no. 135

	Birds	Partial Pellets
①	1 Parula yg 1 bare yg (no skull)	insects 1
②	1 also longi 1 baby hare (no teeth in yet)	Aulico TTTT
③	insects 2 Aulico old.	Hare TTTT III
④	many insects 1 yg Parula	Phyllotis II
⑤	1 Aulico yg. 1 also longi	Oryz TTT
⑥	2 Phyllotis (1 ad, 1 old)	
⑦	1 yg hare (no skull)	
⑧	many insects 1 yg Parula	Total (in sequence of frequency):
⑨	many insects 1 baby hare (no teeth in)	
⑩	insects 2 also 1 Phyllotis (yg)	Hare 16
⑪	1 yg hare (no skull)	Aulico 11
⑫	no skull. Prob Parula	Phyllotis 7
⑬	1 baby hare	Oryz 7
⑭	1 hare (no skull)	Parula 5
⑮	1 yg hare	also longi 2
⑯	1 yg Parula	lots of insects
⑰	insects 2 yg Aulico	48
⑱	1 Phyllotis ad. 1 yg Parula	
⑲	1 Phyllotis	
⑳	1 old Aulico	

Pearson
1983

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2 adults and 3 young

pellets from Strix rufipes at Lago Steffen, Rio Negro
collected by Horacio Giachina, Feb. 7, 1982

complete pellets:

- (1) 1 yg aulisco
1 abo longi
(2) 1 oryz
2 abo oliv.
1 abo longi

- (3) 1 Brenomyz
1 oryz
1 abo oliv

- (4) 1 Geopus
1 oryz
1 abo oliv

- (5) 1 ad aulisco

- (6) 1 oryz
1 abo oliv

- (7) 1 yg ad aulisco
1 oryz

- (8) 2 yg ad aulisco

- (9) 1 ab. oliv
1 ad aulisco
1 Brenomyz

- (10) 1 ad aulisco
1 oryz.

- (11) 3 oryz.

- (12) 3 abo oliv.

- (13) 1 oryz
1 abo longi
1 Brenomyz

- (14) 1 yg ad aulisco
1 abo oliv.

- (15) 1 oryz
1 abo oliv:

- (16) 1 abo longi
1 abo oliv
1 oryz

- (17) 1 yg ad aulisco
1 oryz
1 abo oliv.

- (18) 1 ad aulisco
1 oryz.

- (19) 1 ad aulisco

- (20) 2 oryz
1 abo longi
1 abo oliv

- (21) 1 oryz

- (22) 1 oryz
1 abo oliv

- (23) 1 yg ad aulisco
1 abo oliv.

- (24) 2 oryz

- (25) 2 abo oliv.

- (26) abo oliv.

- (27) 1 ad aulisco

- (28) 1 oryz
1 abo oliv.

- (29) 1 abo oliv

- (30) 1 yg ad aulisco

- (31) 1 yg ad aulisco
2 abo oliv
1 oryz

- (32) 3 abo oliv

- (33) 1 old aulisco
1 Brenomyz
1 oryz

- (34) 3 abo oliv

- (35) 2 Brenomyz
1 abo oliv.

- (36) 1 ad aulisco

- (37) 1 ad Chelomys

- (38) 1 oryz
1 Geopus

- (39) 1 Brenomyz
2 abo oliv.

- (40) 1 ad aulisco
1 yg ad "

- (41) 2 oryz

- (42) 1 oryz. (43) 2 oryz
1 abo oliv
1 abo longi

Partial pellets: 2 abo oliv; 1 abo longi
1 abo oliv

Total abo oliv, olivaceus 35 + 1 = 36

Oryzomys 27 + 2 = 29

auliscomys 19 = 19

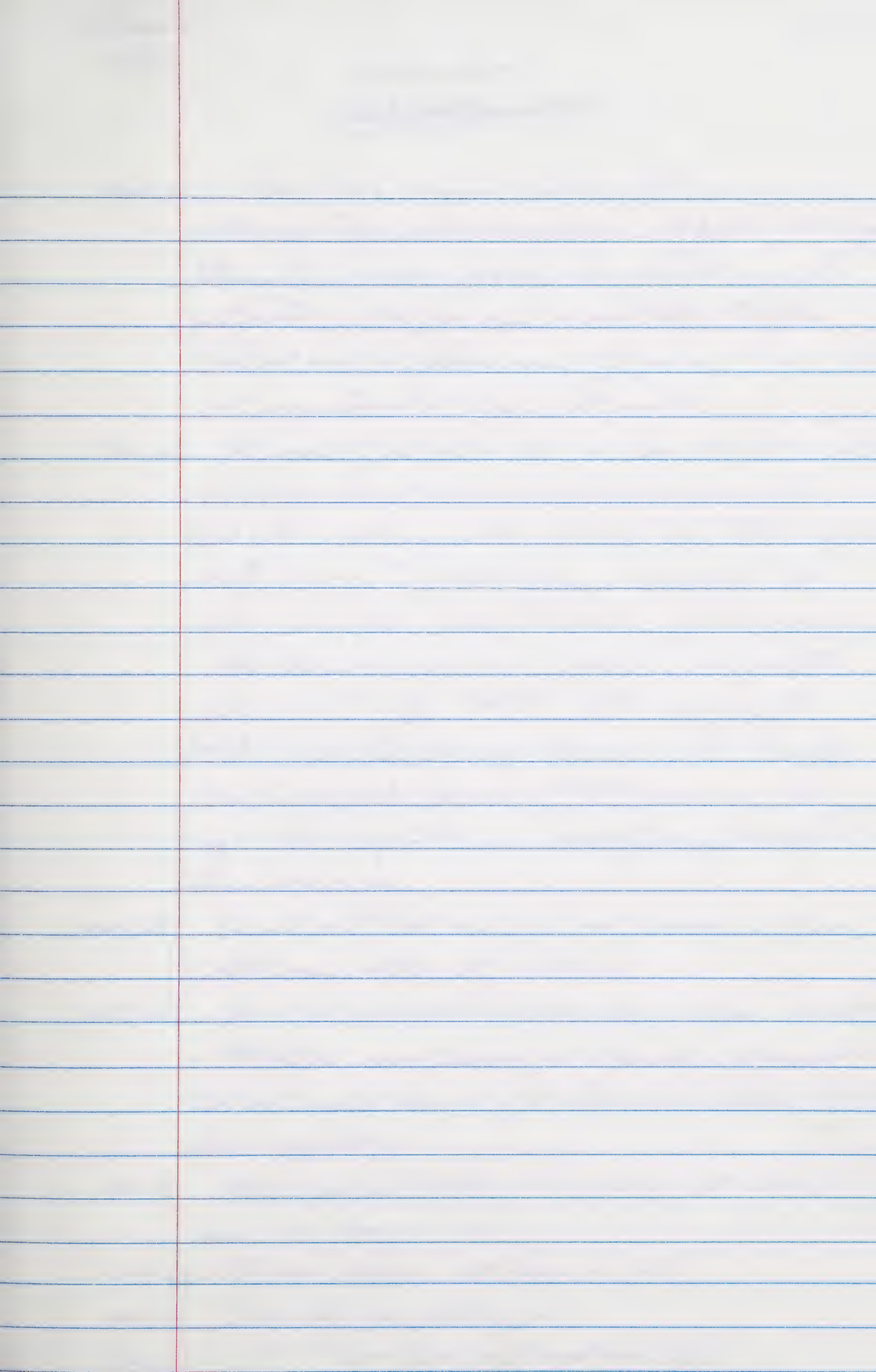
Brenomyz 7 = 7

abo longi 6 + 1 = 7

Geopus 2 = 2

Chelomys 1 = 1

Σ 97 101



Pearson
1982

Marwosa
~~Seiodelphis bellii~~

102

Nov. 22. Colón Cura, Waqum. Anta caught once in one of two cage traps set side by side facing opposite directions between two bushes where many small-mammal footprints in the fine sand showed lots of traffic. Our tent under a willow was 50 ft. away. Mouse-meat bait was untouched. Animal not sexed.

Nov. 24. Ate meat off a big lamb - roast beef the first night, in preference to dead mouse and raw lamb meat. Tail skin loose, much too big for tail. Total length about 214 mm, tail about 110 mm, measured in the lively biting state. Does not hiss at you like marwosa.

Woke her up at 11:30 a.m., room 19°, and promptly took rectal Temp: $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Last night she ate part of Phyllotis canescens, bones and all. Saw her chomping upside down on the top screen of her cage. Not very active, no vocalizations, couldn't shine her eyes.

Nov. 25 Did not eat trout head. Did eat banana. a flurry of spontaneous activity at 9:15 a.m.

Nov. 26 Did not eat fresh spinach or stewed beef or cheese. Did eat a little apple, more banana, and brain of an Elgmodontia but not much of the rest of it. Puffed and hissed + tail stances frequently.

Nov. 27. Ate the guts and backbone of a mouse, but not the brain. more banana also

Nov 28. Ate raw chicken, not bacon or potato

Nov. 29 Did not eat freshly killed lizard

Dec 1 " " " live stick bug (big walking stick)

Pearson
1982

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Marmosot
Leontideus (cont.)

Dec. 9 Continues to eat banana, liver, hamburger,
and mouse. Hisses when provoked.

Dec 10. at 5:45 p.m., room $19\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$, awakened and
rectal temp. read promptly = $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$. Tail seems
to have gotten fatter during captivity.

See 1983 p. 38 for photo

Season
1982

105

alredon longipilis

Nov. 4

Dick Sage trapped for 2 nights at Puerto Blanco and caught and dissected 26 longipilis: 8 ♀♀ and 18 ♂♂. Wt's of ♀♀ 35, 39, 33, 30, 35, 26, 33, 33 and males: 41, 38, 42, 33, 29, 35, 35, 31, 30, 38, 37, 43, 32, 47, 35, 42, 31, 30, apparently none of the ♀♀ had definite fetuses, although he recorded CL in several, males 38g or larger had testes ≥ 12 mm and one 35-g ♂ had 11 mm testes, others < 38g had testes 3 to 8 mm.

Nov. 7

3 km S Las Boyas. Caught 3 in boulders under rim rock, especially bushy places. They are small and not very red.

Nov. 8

Captives (alone) ate apple, cheese-flavored gerbil food, some alfalfa pellets, and prob. pâté.

R.D. Sage
1982

Uncatalogued
Akodon longipilis

West end of Lago Nahuel Huapi, 1/2 km W. Puerto Blest, 760m. elev., Dept. Bariloche,

Rio Negro prov., Argentina 4 November 1982

1	♀	35 gms.	211-94-26-16	non perforate.
2	♀	39 gms.	208-90-26-16	non-perforate all corpora lutea, embryos? (1mm)
3	♀	33 gms.	200-84-25-15	non-perforate, 4 corpora lutea(?), 2 embryos (1mm)
4	♀	30 gms.	196-86-25-16	non-perforate, all uterine scars?
5	♀	35 gms.	218-99-26-18	5 corpora lutea, 4 embryos? (1mm), lactating.
6	♀	26 gms.	192-97-27-16	vag. perforate no embryos.
7	♀	33 gms.	195-88-26-16	vag. perforate no embryos.
8	♂	41 gms.	210-90-25-17	testes scrotal, LT 13x7mm, ears chewed.
9	♂	38 gms.	190-84-25-16	testes non-scrotal LT 7x4mm
10	♂	42 gms.	218-97-26-16	testes scrotal, LT 12x8mm.
11	♂	33 gms.	196-85-26-17	testes non-scrotal, LT 5x3mm
12	♂	29 mm S	202-94-25-15	testes non-scrotal, LT 3x2mm naked tail tip.
13	♂	35 gms.	202-89-25-18	" " " , LT 4x2mm
14	♂	35 gms.	198-91-25-17	" " " LT 3x2mm ^{lower intestine full of} tiny white cysts, in muscle ^{fat}
15	♂	31 gms.	200-93-25-15	" " " , LT 5x3mm.
16	♂	30 gms.	199-87-25-15	" " " LT 4x3mm tip of tail bare.
17	♂	38 gms.	206-87-26-16	testes scrotal, LT 13x8mm, ears badly chewed.
18	♂	37 gms.	209-90-26-17	testes non-scrotal, LT 7x4
19	♂	43 gms.	210-96-26-16	testes scrotal, LT 14x9mm, ears chewed.
20	♂	32 gms.	200-88-25-16	testes non-scrotal, LT 6x4mm.
21	♂	47 gms.	213-95-26-17	testis scrotal, RT. 13x8mm ^{no left testis, not} descended, but same size.
22	♂	35 gms.	193-83-25-16	testis non-scrotal, LT 11x7mm
23	♀	33 gms.	211-100-27-18	non-perforate, all cl. (?) (1mm)
24	♂	42 gms.	213-98-26-17	testes scrotal, LT 13x9mm, ears chewed.
25	♂	31 gms.	202-92-25-16	testis non-scrotal, LT 8x6mm
26	♂	30 gms.	204-97-26-16	" " " , LT 5x3mm

Pearson
1982

Phyllotus darwini

- Nov. 16. 3 km S Las Boyas, Rio Negro. Trapping along the
river rock at the edge of the mesa, caught about 7
adult darwini. Anita caught one several hours
before dark.
- Nov 17 Capture (chore) ate apple, alfalfa/pelletate, cheese-flavored
gerbil/pelletate, and potato.
- Nov. 21 2 km SE La Rinconada. Caught 2 in a boulder shed
definitely in the daytime.



Pearson, O. F.

1983 (Spring)

catalogue

6953 - # 7079

Argentina

Pearson
1983

Catalog

Cerro Otto (top), 1400 m, Rio Negro, Argentina

- 6953 ♂ *Ctenomys haigi* April 30 eye $6\frac{1}{2}$ testis 10, SV 12
265 x 73 x 34 x 6 192 g. thin, not breed.
6954 ♂ *Chelomys* eye $3\frac{1}{2}$ test. $3\frac{1}{2}$, thin, dark grey
170 x 53 x 24 x 15 45 g.

Cerro Otto, 1250 m, Rio Negro

- 6955 ♀ *Ctenomys haigi* eye 6 mm, uterus small
223 x 65 x 34 x 5 138 g.

Piedras Blancas, 1200 m, Cerro Otto

- 6956 ♂ *Ctenomys haigi* testis 7 mm, eye 6 mm
228 x 66 x 35 x 6 140 g.
6957 ♂ " " eye 6 mm Testis 8 mm - not breeding
223 x 70 x 37 x 6 133 g.
6958 ♀ " " uterus nullip.
209 x 60 x 31 x 6 103 g.
skin to Parque Sanin
6959 ♀ " " no emb. photoed by Christine
245 x 70 x 34 x 9 140 g. prep. macula
1,000 m.

3 km E. Lago Curruhue Chico, 1,000 m, Neuquen, Argentina

May 9

caught yesterday. testis 3 mm

- 6960 ♂ *Ctenomys maulinus* 212 x 52 x 33 x 6 133 g.
skin to Parque Sanin
6961 ♂ *Gadomys* 145 x 43 x 22 x 13 25 g. testis 6 mm
skin to P.N. *Chelomys*
6962 ♂ *Acklesomys* 163 x 46 x 25 x 13 47 g. testis 5 mm
testis 4 mm
6963 ♂ *Akodon olivaceus* 138 x 55 x 20 x 15 15 g.
skin to Parque Sanin
6964 ♂ *Acklesomys microdon* 21 x 104 x 28 x 19 48 g.
testis 4 mm

May 10

- 6965 ♀ *Reithrodon* nullip. 172 x 67 x 30 x 22 33 g.
skin to Parque Sanin
6966 ♀ *Akodon olivaceus* uterus parous; ov with CL visible
158 x 63 x 19 x 15 22 g.
6967 ♀ " " nullip. 133 x 57 x 21 x 15 16 g.

1 km. W Lago Curruhue Chico, 1000 m, Neuquen

- 6968 ♀ *Chelomys macronyx* caught 5/10. killed May 12 eye 4.2 mm diam
173 x 50 x 25 x 16 52 g. nullip.

east end Laguna Verde, Neuquen

May 11

- skin to Parque Sanin
6969 ♂ *Akodon longipilis* 172 x 73 x 24 x 15 27 g. 2
6970 ♀ *Oryzomys longicaudatus* 215 x 123 x 28 x 16 22 g. Parous

Dean
1983

2

6971 *abodon longi*

multiparous
170 x 75 x 24 x 15 28g.

Arroyo del Escorial, 2 km E 3 km N Cerro Huancabamba, 1140m

+skel lava field May 12
6972 ♀ *Ocheton* 2 scars left horn, no ch on large follics.
303 x 112 x 37 x 18 182g. stom. empty
+skel " no scars, 2 ch on 6 left.
6973 ♀ " > 230 x 111 x 36 x [-] > 110g.
6974 ♂ " 314 x 126 x 37 x 22 165g killed May 14. Test 8, SV 8
195 x 81 x 25 x 16 36g.

6975 ♀ *abodon longipulis*

195 x 81 x 25 x 16 36g. parous

6976 ♀ "

173 x 74 x 25 x 15 1/2 30g. nullip.

+skel east end Laguna Verde, Manapunta

6977 ♂ *leucomys*

fat. testis 4mm, eye 4mm diam. small
263 x 155 x 29 x 22 34g. stom.

+skel

6978 ♀ *chelemys*

caught May 12, killed May 14. Eye 4 1/2 mm.
176 x 52 x 25 x 16 55g. nullip.

6979 ♂ *Oryzomys*

skin to Laguna Verde

6980 ♀

eye 4.1mm diam testis 3 1/2 mm
245 x 140 x 30 x 18 1/2 32g.

eye 4.0mm, uterine parous

231 x 131 x 27 x 16

testes 7mm dark red.

6981 ♂ *abodon longi*

195 x 80 x 25 x 16 47g.

+skel

6982 ♂ *Armadillo villosus* *Chaetophractus*

480 x 126 x 75 x 26 Testes not found
testis 6 1/2, SV 6

6983 ♂ *abodon olivaceus*

162 x 65 x 22 x 17 21g.

Piedras Blancas, Cerro Otto, Rio Negro

May 16

6984 ♂ *Ctenomys longi*

testis 8, SV 12 thin eye 6mm diam
258 x 79 x 35 x 6 140g.

12 km WNW Barilecho, Rio Negro

May 17

6985 ♂ *abodon oliv*

test 3
143 x 63 x 21 x 15 15 1/2 g.

6986 ♂ "

test 3 mm
140 x 56 x 22 x 16 15 1/2 g

6987 ♂ "

test 3 mm
156 x 69 x 22 1/2 x 15 1/2 17g.

6988 ♂ "

test 3 1/2 mm
150 x 65 x 21 1/2 x 15 1/2 14 1/2 g.

6989 ♂ *Eligmodontia*

testes 2 1/2 mm red.
153 x 73 x 22 x 16 17g.

6990 ♀ "

no scars
151 x 65 x 22 x 15 16 1/2 g.



Pearson
1983

3

- 6991 ♀ *Oryzomys* 6 emb. 14 mm CR
218 x 115 x 26 x 15½ 34g.
6992 ♀ *Eligmodontia* nullip.
145 x 68 x 22 x 15 14g.
6993 ♀ " nullip.
148 x 71 x 22 x 15½ 14g.

10 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro, Argentina

- 6994 *Zapus* *picchi* may 19
arvicolina Dead along road & 7 mm ovid. bands

8 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro, Argentina

- 6995 ♂ *Parque Ganin* may 20 testes 2 mm.
Phyllotis darwini 215 x 107 x 27 x 27 50g.
6996 ♀ " " nullip. bat
208 x 106 x 27 x 27 44g.
6997 ♂ *Akodon porthorhynchus* testes 3
139 x 55 x 21 x 15 18g.
6998 ♀ " " nullip.
127 x 50 x 20 x 14½ 15g.
6999 ♂ *Guinea Pig* pale eye ring, white incisors. Testes 8 mm
190 x 0 x 48 x 18 210g.
7000 ♀ *Eligmodontia* nullip.
164 x 80 x 23 x 18 18g.
7001 ♀ " ut. scars
171 x 88 x 22½ x 17 22g.
7002 ♂ *Guinea Pig* 173 x 0 x 39 x 20 165g.

- 7003 ♂ *Eligmodontia* may 21 testes 3 mm
177 x 95 x 23 x 18 21½g.
7004 ♂ " testes 5½ mm red
180 x 94 x 25 x 17 23g.
7005 ♂ " testes 2½ mm white. Stomach pale green, speckled.
168 x 84 x 24 x 17½ 20g.
7006 ♂ *Akodon porthorhynchus* big. Sperm seed in mouth. Testes 9 mm, SV
156 x 57 x 21 x 15 27½g. 9 mm dark
7007 ♀ " " nullip. Stomach white, speckled with black
130 x 52 x 21 x 15 16g.
7008 ♂ *Eligmodontia* testes 3 mm white
170 x 92 x 22 x 17 17g.
7009 ♀ " uterine scars
[161] x [66] x 23 x 18 21g.
7010 ♀ " nullip.
[142] x [56] x 21 x 15½ 17½g.
7011 ♀ " nullip.
176 x 88 x 23 x 17½ 16½g.
7012 ♀ " nullip.
168 x 85 x 23½ x 18 13½g.
7013 " nullip.
168 x 86 x 23½ x 17 17½g.



skull only	7014	♀	<i>Elegantula</i>	170 × 88 × 23 × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. nullip.
	7015	♀	"	125 × 62 × 21 × 16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. nullip.
	7016	♂	"	135 × 70 × 21 × 16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. test 4 red
	7017	♂	"	152 × 75 × 22 × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. testes 3 mm white
	7018	♂	"	178 × 94 × 23 × 17	18 g. testes 3 mm dark grey
	7019	♂	"	151 × 69 × 22 × 17	16 g. testes 3 mm dark
	7020	♂	"	180 × 95 × 23 × —	> 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. testes 3 mm transparent
	7021	♂	"	136 × 68 × 21 × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 g. testes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm pale. hatched 5/26
	7022	♀	<i>Reithrodon</i>	214 × 80 × 33 × 27	57 g. nullip.
	7023	♀	<i>Phyllotis</i>	178 × 82 × 27 × 24	34 g. nullip. testes 3 mm, pale.
skull only	7024	♂	<i>Elegua</i>	178 × 90 × 24 × 18	19 g. testes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm pale
	7025	♂	"	153 × 68 × 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 16	17 g. prol. parous
	7026	♀	"	191 × 98 × 24 × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 g.
	7027	♀	"	138 × 70 × 22 × 17	10 g. nullip. testes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	7028	♂	"	173 × 85 × 24 × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. nullip.
	7029	♀	"	170 × 89 × 23 × 17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. nullip. dark like next + hair in stomach.
	7030	♀	"	163 × 84 × 23 × 18	17 g. testes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm white
	7031	♂	"	165 × 85 × 23 × 18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
	7032	♀	"	146 × 70 × 21 × 16	13 g. nullip.
	7033	♀	"	168 × 89 × 23 × 18	15 g. nullip.
	7034	♀	"	169 × 90 × 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17	15 g. nullip.
	7035	♀	"	180 × 91 × 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 g. nullip.
	7036	♂	<i>Phyllotis darwini</i>	241 × 118 × 30 × 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 g. very fat, test 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ red
skin to Parque Juan	7037	♂	<i>Chadon xantho</i>	140 × 53 × 21 × 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 g. testes 3 mm dark
skull only	7038	♀	<i>Elegantula</i>	160 × 76 × 23 × 19	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. nullip.
	7039	♀	"	175 × 90 × 23 × 18	19 g. nullip.
	7040	♀	"	171 × 88 × 22 × 18	18 g. nullip.
	7041		"	152 × 75 × 22 × 18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. nullip.

7042	♀	Eligmodontia	upper mod-large, uterine black, with scars, ^{coarsened, mottled} 200 × 105 × 24 × 18 27g ^{no milk}
7043	♀	"	ut. not minimal but no scars. Palis 173 × 87 × 22 × 18 21g not open
7044	♂	"	162 × 81 × 23 × 18 15g test 3mm pale.
7045	♂	"	180 × 96 × 25 × 18 19½g test 3mm dark
7046	♂	"	171 × 85 × 23 × 18 20½g test 4mm dark
7047	♂	"	162 × 83 × 23 × 17 15g test 3mm ^{pale gray}
7048	♂	"	[133] × [47] × 23½ × 18 18g test 3mm pale
7049	♂	"	170 × 87 × 23 × 18½ 18g. test 3mm pale
7050	♀	"	^{mullip.} 172 × 92 × 23 × 19 14g.
7051	♂	"	182 × 100 × 24 × 18½ 20½g. ^{test 3mm (mullip)} with fat bodies
7052	♂	"	169 × 86 × 23 × 17 16g. test 3mm pale.
7053	♀	"	200 × 101 × 23 × 18 23½g. ^{uterus black with scars}
7054	♂	"	165 × 84 × 23 × 18 19g. test 3½mm pale.
7055	♂	"	188 × 100 × 24 × 18 19½g. test 3mm gray
7056	♂	"	[] × [] × 22 × 19 18g. test 3mm white

the following three caught alive together in new Shannon traps,
killed May 23, caught May 21:

7057	♂	"	130 × 66 × 22 × 15½ 9g. testes 4mm white
7058	♀	"	127 × 64 × 22 × 16 9g. mullip.
7059	♀	"	132 × 64 × 22 × 15 9½g mullip.

all above measured carefully, ^{est.}
especially ears, 1.5km S 2km W

For in Chacabuco, near
Cerro Puntudo, 1100m
May 22

mandible
7060

stenomys

perhaps in front of ~~the~~ ^{also before} fat? cave.

12km WNW Bariloche, Rio Negro

May 24

7061	♂	altodon	155 × 63 × 22½ × 16 18g testes 3½mm
7062	♀	"	133 × 58 × 20 × 16 14g. mullip.

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7063 ♂ *Elegmodontia* testes $6\frac{1}{2}$, SV 9, epidid tubes visible, many 'zoo'
162 x 81 x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22g.
7064 ♂ " 143 x 67 x 23 x 15 14g. Test 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ / virils

may 25

7065 ♀ *Chadon* further? nullip.
137 x 58 x 21 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
7066 ♀ " " nullip.
139 x 64 x 22 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14g.
7067 ♂ " oliv? testes 3 mm white
156 x 71 x 23 x 16 17g.
7068 ♂ *Elegmodontia* testes $5\frac{1}{2}$, SV 7, epidid tubes just visible
155 x 72 x 23 x 16 19g.
7069 ♂ " testes 3 mm
150 x 70 x 22 x 16 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
7070 ♀ *Chadon* oliv? supple. mod, uterine scars
164 x 65 x 22 x 16 21g.
7071 ♀ " " scars
168 x 78 x 22 x 17 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. uterine with
testes 5, SV 10, tubes not visible
7072 ♂ *Oryzomys* 205 x 114 x 22 x 16 26g.
7073 ♀ *Elegmodontia* 150 x 70 x 22 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12g. nullip.
7074 ♂ " 108 x 44 x 19 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7g. testes 3 mm white
7075 ♀ " 148 x 70 x 21 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15g. with uterine scars
7076 ♂ " 150 x 75 x 22 x 15 13g. Testes 2 white
7077 ♂ " 145 x 71 x 23 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13g. Testes 2 mm

Elm WSW Corrallo, Rio Negro

may 26 (prep.)

shallowly
7078 ♂ *Elegmodontia* caught May 20, bled May 25
174 x 92 x 23 x 18 18g. Testes 3 mm white
shallowly
7079 ♂ " caught May 20, bled May 25
171 x 88 x 23 x 19 sic 17.5g testes 3 mm white

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Villa Giardino, Cordoba, Argentina.
April 18-22

attended annual meeting of the *Asociación Argentina de Ecología*. about 200 students / plus 100 professionals such as agronomos, CONICET Fellows, INTA researchers, and a handful of university people, no National Park people. (met Pablo Canavari on the last day).

An interesting poster display by Clara Morúa and E. López Cepero from the *Sub. Fotointerpretación, Fac. de Agronomía, Univ. Nac. B.A.*, av. San Martin 4453, 1417 BA. Using Landsat photos and ground surveys they have prepared maps of vegetation types of Neuquen. In the mountains they use 3 major Distritos of the Provincia Subantártica: (1) Distrito de *Behuén* [Araucario, ñire, Lenga] (2) Distrito del Bosque Caducifolia [Lenga, ñire, coihue, and others such as Ciprés, Roble Pellín, Rauli]. (3) Distrito *Valdiviano*. Dist. de Behuén extends north in a long thin strip to about $36^{\circ}35'$ with patches of Roble Pellín in it. It goes south to about $39^{\circ}30'$ a bit north of the valley coming from Lago Tromen, plus a connected piece that hangs down the ridge between the Rio Chumino and the Rio Catan-Gil; the tiny patches way east at the northern end of the range, to about the level of Las Coloradas. Patches of *obliqua* north to Lago Epulauffen (37°) which is a little north of Chas Malal.

(2) The Bosque Caducifolia begins north of the Tromen river and continues south of Nahuel Huapi. The farthest south of the two odd species of *Nothofagus* is on the *obliqua* and *nervosa*.

north side of Lago Melquiara ad Falkner.

③ The Distrito Valdiviano is represented by isolated small patches sneaking in from Chile at places such as Puerto Brest, NW end of Volcan Huelmo, Lago Espejo, Lago Loco, Lago Lolog, Lago Curruhue, L. Huechulafquen, Lago Tromen, Lago Quillen, and one tiny patch a little farther north. She uses Dring, Fuchsia, Gennero, and others. Both obliqua ad nervosa ad Valdiviana at Lago Añihu.

Bamboo goes north to Copadue ^{but not into Mendoza}. Ciprés is rare north of San Martín de los Andes, but patches up the Rio Aluminé almost to Lago Aluminé. She uses Festuca as a pseudobellera plant, with ? Poa farther east. North side of the Rio Colón Cera is basalte, but south side (Alicura) is not.

a young couple named Pederson ^(Ellen Pedersen and Adrian Bocca) from Bolivia Blanca, who collected for Christie this summer, say that there are two - tucos at Laguna Frea along the Rio Los Cornellos, near the Park Guard house at La Lijela (Guardaparque ^{or Eschiro} Saenz). This would be in the "Empty Triangle" where there are not supposed to be any tucos.

Cajal (bigotes), Recca (black head), and Pujalta (small) have good data on sympatric vicuñas ad guanacos at San Guillermo.

Of Kravetz' mouse group, Perich, Zuleta, José María Marcenaro, ~~ad~~ J. Gobbi, ad Gloria de Villafañe are here, but not Kravetz himself or M. Busch. This

group in June hopes to organize a Sociedad Argentina de Mastozoología. The organizers themselves are Julio Contreras, Susana Merani, and Fernando Kravitz.

Maura Kufner of La Plata finds Dolichotis pretty diurnal and is working on diet. Also a ~~J.E. Jackson~~ Andrew Toben on Peninsula Valdés (ask Christie about him).

Two girls with Kravitz are working on semi-captive (big enclosure) Lagothrix: María Carolina Migoya and ^{Liliana} Barrio. Also a J.E. Jackson from INTA, CC 17 - 5730 Mercedes (San Luis), but he didn't show.

Claudio Blanco from Dir. Voc. de Fauna Silvestre, on Paseo Colón 922 2° P, 1063 BA is going to work on the big lizards.

Scoglio, Vacca, and Velazquez from Mar del Plata had abstract about mortality of Myiophis, but did not show.

Buenos Aires

April 24-27. Visited people in B.A. and La Plata. Willie and Maryjo Margoni have been digging in shell mounds near Olivia. They recommended the museum there and its director Oscar Zavala. Rabbits are destroying many shell mounds because the mounds are the best places for burrows. Willie had a photo of a grasscutter (in a zoo) stretched out (and up), browsing on leaves and looking



just like a stretched-up impala.

Visited Graham Harris, who is preparing a field guide to birds of the Valdez Peninsula. He is doing the color paintings; very nice.

In La Plata visited the IANIGLA institute. Bianchi was in Tierra del Fuego, but visited with Dr. La Roca and one other. They are deep into Chelon chelon and engyner. They seem to know only Alcedo pambolus and Oryzomys longicaudatus from Isla Grande, but also are working on ? Isla Redonda?

Had coffee with Osvaldo and Estella Ruiz. He is on sabbatical and nothing is settled about his future. Busy promoting, writing up "general" papers, angling for Crespo's job.

Dinner with Maria and Cecilia Zucchi and Eduardo Cuslich and his girlfriend. Damiana found mylodon bones in the back of Cueva Trépol 1, but not definitely associated with humans. Adam Hajduk's mylodon in the cave in Arroyo Corral also is not definitely associated with the human artifacts. They say they have reach bedrock in Cueva Trépol. Maria recommends as a source of fine old photos: "Reconnaissance de la Région andine de la République Argentina. Uruguay, Rio Negro, Chubut, et Santa Cruz. Under the direction of Francisco P. Moreno. Ateliers de Publication du Musée de la Plata, 1897. A copy is available at the museum in ~~the~~ La Plata. Also, Felipe La Rivere has old

Photos of Estancia La Primavera, and Maurice
La Rivera also has old photos. Selveira is now
working on a cave on the north side of the Rio
Trepel on Maurice's estancia.

Spent some time with Fernando Kravitz & family.
Found four interesting old postcards in the flea market
showing scenes in Neuquen & Rio Negro. Not dated,
unfortunately.

Jim and Ann Wood were on the plane to Bariloche. They
say there are leaf-cutter ants on their Estancia on the
west side of the Collón Curá, especially on north-facing
slopes.

Student Javier Calvo dropped in at 8 with a proposal
for a study of bird and mouse populations in a large forest
on Cerro Otto, then Michael Christie at 9:00. They have
caught Octodon at both ends of Lago Curruhue, and
acomys fuscus at Lago Solog. They burned up a
number of specimens trying to fumigate them in an
oven with moth flakes; exploded! Michael has had
numerous field partners out during the summer and
they have saved about 500 skulls; mostly aho
longi.

April 28 - Up at 6:30 to get in line for Foreign Identification papers.
no luck. Weather cold & drizzly, but sun came out about
noon. Dashed to get light until 8 a.m. got car running.
Had coffee with Siegfried Rubulir, who was waiting around
of geologists. He has been taking 2" cores from various logs.

hereabout, including some with many feet ash layers. Student
Jaime Calvo didn't show for his appointment.

April 29, Friday. UP Cerro Otto at dawn to photo lenga forest, but
truck ahead of me got stuck at our usual stop (rifle range).
Snooped around and found two diggings in a clear snall
in the lenga forest a few hundred yards below the
rifle range, ~~also~~ also some on the slope and in the
meadow at the old homestead across the road from the
Confiteria on this slope (1200m); also many in
black soil among scattered pine, lenga, and bamboo
a couple of hundred yards down the road from the
Confiteria. Heard none, and no fresh diggings. Some
big heaping at base of bamboo clumps. Anwaray
with yellowing or dead leaves and big seed capsules
containing about a dozen seeds. The rosa mosqueta is
loaded with red hips, the leaves green or yellow. The
Sambucus poplars are a little past; the large not quite
red yet.

April 29. UP Cerro Otto in the afternoon and put 6 pump traps
and 2 cage traps Piedras Blancas (Confiteria), 3 steel
or wirebees at the clear "cavada" place in the lenga
between Piedras Blancas and the top, and finally
at dusk 4 steel or wirebees at the very top. Two of
the holes at the top were open and had sort of runways
like *Acronyctus*; and several of the burrows were big
enough to easily accommodate #0 steel trap.

April 30
~~April 30~~

Morning partly clear, no frost. UP Cerro Otto at 8:30. The

8 traps at Piedras Blancas (Carpenteria) had 4 hairs type
tucos and 1 also longi. The 3 traps between there and
the rifle range had 1 hairs type tucos, and the 4 traps
at the top had 1 hairs-type tucos and 1 Chalanga. The
Chalanga was near the Acornomyr-like sign.

Skinned in the parking area at the top until 3 p.m.
no cars all day. Then assorted photos in the large forest.
Picked up traps at 4 p.m. nothing new.

Just as I was parking to pick up the 3 traps at the
"avalanche" site (1250 m), Otto of Cerro Otto and his
lady came strolling up the road. He says this strip was
always bare. He used it as an intermediate skin slope
for his classes, which may mean that he might have
trimmed back new saplings, but he cut nothing big. He knew
that tucos were here, but I'm not sure that they
really knew the diff. between the Chalanga and the also.
longi. That I showed them.

Saw 6 parrots flying over the top. Lots of birds in
the forest feeding up in the trees. Caught 1 finch (? egg zonotrichia)
in a steel trap in a runway at the top.

The Amancay/Pedr in the apartment offered to take a bad
snap and scatter the contents seeds over a distance of about
a meter.

May 1 Sunday - Monday. Skinned and wrote letters in A.M., then
up Cerro Otto again for photos. Same, not much wind,
numerous yellow packets coming to skulls. Big woodpecker
working in a huge almost-dead tree near the top of Cerro

Falco carpenteria
and/or flagellator

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May 2 Also, lots of Sunday drivers there and here,
to La Iruya at noon. Overcast but not cold
or windy. Photos of Valle Encantado, then stopped
at the Park Guard House at Iruya (Horacio,
Silvia, and Paula Gochico). Walked with
Horacio $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs up the valley La Conchilla looking
for *Scapanus* *flava* and its *tuco* *tuco*, but found
no hole. Patches of *luzula* in the distance and
open tops of the *Cuzco* *Wangari* *intus*,
a wasp nest ^(yellow jacket) (in the ground) a couple of
miles upstream, far from the road.
Sifted dead boxes on the road between Uchul Huija
and Valle Encantado, several of them covered with
yellow patches. This is a private subholding
within the park, and Horacio feels that he is
working for a private party; public not admitted.

May 3 Raining night, morning 4° overcast, clouds in the
valley. Drove with Horacio's family to Cueva Trafal. Impressive
excavation. Still some mouse boxes left on the side under
the perches. Photo of cave (outside). Left Horacio off at Iruya
at noon and went back to Valle Encantado for photos,
then more photos near La Iruya. Home 3 p.m. a scraper
was working along the margins of the road near the airport
turnoff. One chimpanzee in attendance. Checked for
snice + lizards but found none, Rosal/nevero habitat.

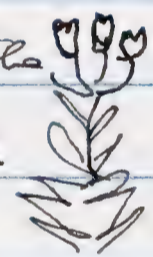
Horacio has a reprint: W. Kuznetsov. 1953. Las
hormigas en los Parques Nacionales de la Patagonia y

los problemas relacionados. Anales de Museo
Nahuel Huapi, Tomo III (1953) pp 105-124,
after a strong pitch for relating Australasia and Patagonia
ants via Bering Straits rather than Antarctica, he says
Camponotus punctatus and Acromyrmex lobicornis have
extraordinary adaptability and considerable variability.

C.P. very common from N. Argentina to Chile (Cotacachi,
Zapata) and "a form of this species is common in the
humid regions of Tucumán. It On the altiplano of the
NW the species lives above 4000m. "For this reason it
is strange that this species has not yet penetrated into
humid Patagonia." p123 Similarly in A.L., with the
difference that it has few local forms. It is found close
to humid Patagonia (Cotacachi), without penetrating
even to the Valle Aluminé. an almost identical form is in
missions with 2000mm of rain. It has lost part of its
"afectitudes hereditarias" in crossing the arid zone of the
interior of Argentina and is waiting for evolution to
equip it to enter the humid zone. He doesn't
list Acromyrmex for the Parques (N.H. of Jamin y)
Horacio and I saw a very large active ant heap yesterday
up the canyon. They were carrying dry stems, leaves, etc.
not green, and piled them in a 10-gallon heap.

It seemed that this morning the fog (cloud) layers
formed & reformed many times at a level where
there were many ciprés. Perhaps they are dependent
on summer fogs?

While we were in the road below Cueva Trófol, former Paraguard Rojas drove by. He still says there are trees "en la zona" but didn't know where was the Jaques Tree that we were looking for yesterday (although he knew the name).

may 4 no frost. Day mostly cloudy. Drove past Hilda's on way to Glos Glos to locate ancient postcard scene. Couldn't locate exact spot, but seems to include site of the Glos-Glos hotel before the hotel was built. Then drove up Cerro Otto again. Photo of a clearing in large forest above the road just before the turn that reveals the microwave station. Photo shows amaranth, Ribes, grass. The amaranths are 1 to 2 ft. tall, usually with 5 petals  aiming up, but sometimes 6 or 7. Also photos in the large forest, which is colorful but not terrific. Then set up to photo down on the abandoned homestead towards Barbocho, airport etc. Waited over an hour for sun to hit the homestead. The airport remained sunny continuously; km 5 1/2 on the Faldas road was frequently sunny, Barbocho occasionally, I never. The interior to the far east were not sunny.

may 5 Starry clear night, frost, -4°. Liquid says an old timer named Kallachmidt in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Optica~~ Barbocho (across from airtel) has old photos.

Drove up to Refugio Neumagen. The autumn colors were gorgeous. Photos of a couple of patches of amaranth in the large forest, plus forest photos also, mixed

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May 4, 1983. Ripe stalk
and pod of anemone lily
from ~~El~~ Cerro Otto.
Two stalks were allowed
to efflood on the carpet
from an upright position
as in photo. The first gave
a ring pattern, overdispersed,
with more in the center,
the outline of a disk of
about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. The second
trial was not a ring, see
photos of patterns.

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Distribution of amaranth seeds. Test no. 1 4/pods on 1 stem



Test no. 2. 5 seeds from 2/pods 10" high

flocks of "creepers" and phoebe feeders. Saw two
whet- whets; heard parrots, a few blue-blues on only
2 of a yellow trees. Some amazing stalks collapse
before the pods burst.

Christie drove to BA at night in march; he saw
maybe 20 mice cross the road out in the steep country
arranged with Marcelo in INVAP office to go to
Lago Curruhue

May 6

Drove out to Lago Glac again and located the
photo spot of the old postcard looking toward Drouot
from the ridge above Lago Moreno (beyond the
Compteria Bellene). The same old cipréses are in
the foreground, plus new Rosa Mosqueta, ~~and~~ and,
of course, now the hotel. Owners of the Compteria (Karin
+ Rolf Szynsky have been there since 1945), say the Lago
Glac was built in 1935.

Then drove to La Verónica and took a photo of the
grid, but it started to rain. Colors of leaves glorious.

May

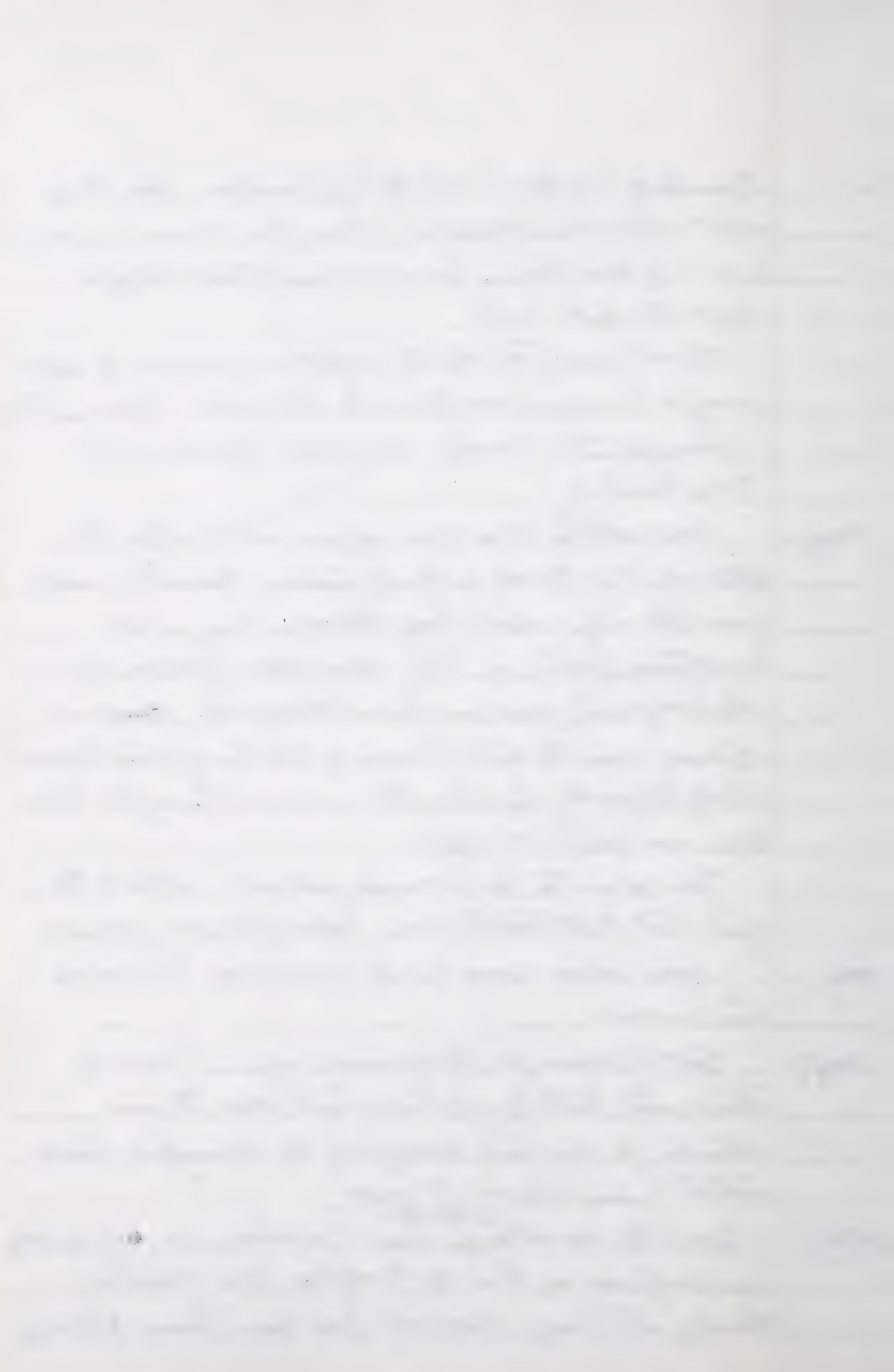
Jaime Colio came by at 9:45 p.m. to discuss
his census.

May 7

Left at dawn for La Verónica again. Moon &
stars out, but by the time I got there it was
cloudy, a big cloud hung over the wrangler's house
until I came home at noon.

May 8

Left with Marcelo ^{Bettinelli} for Lago Curruhue, 10 a.m., Sunday
via Confluencia, Paso de Cordoba, San Martin,
cloudy all day. Arrived Paul Good house 3 p.m.,



Victor arrived. He gave us the keys to a cabin at the west end of Lago Currucho Chico. Unloaded our stuff, then went back 5 km to his house and he took us to a nearby habitat of ñire + Caña where people had trapped. Didn't look special. Then he took us up the hill behind his house (Cajón, Chaura, Chocay (*Discaia serotifolia*), ñire etc). Set one two traps way up the hill, then came to two patches chocay that were riddled with acoreano-like burrows; one dirt pile had fresh urine and a hystricognath dropping quite fresh. Put about 5 traps of various sorts at each of these two places, then went up higher to a rather bare rocky island 30 m long in small ñire. Put about 10 more traps there.

Then returned to the road to Currucho Chico and put about 50 MS and 5 humans alternating along the road in open grass - low mat. Numerous runway-looking presses. Marcelo put about 25 in similar habitat, of two two traps set 2 hours earlier along the road, I held a two at 6 pm.

Victor identified the widespread stuffs mat as 2 acoreano splendens.

Christie family arrived after dark.

Near Victor's house was a well in which were floating 2 Rattus, 5 dead Oryzomys, and 1 live Oryzomys, probably for 1/2 hr at 10 pm - rolling. Colours.



May 9 Ran traps at 8:30 in the campo and caught
1 Reithrodon, 1 Cholemyx, 1 Gekko, 2 Aniscomys
1 Akodon olivaceus, 4 Akodon longipilis, and ~~5 + 1~~
~~shrews~~ 1 Oryzomys. In the traps above the Park
Guard house in Cipres - river - baranca caught 2 Oryz
and 2 Akodon longi but no Acromys or Octodon.

Skinned in morning. Day turned into totally clear
but cold. Traps in afternoon held only 1 Akodon longi
in the Campo Grande.

Put out a line of about 40 mixed traps
up the steep slope behind our cabin 1 km W Lago
Cuerpo Chico. Soft soil, trees & bushes at bottom,
baranca, cardinals etc up to rocks near top.

May 10 Night clear, heavy frost. Campo traps held
4 Akodon oliv, ³~~2~~ Akodon longi, 1 Oryz, 1 Reithro, 1 Aniscomys.
Traps above Park Guard house held 4 Akodon longi, 1 Akodon
oliv and 2 Oryz. Trap line up the slope behind
our cabin, beginning edge of meadow (1 chochila), bamboo
and coihue, then open slope = 12 Akodon longi, 1 oliv (oliv)
and 1 live Cholemyx.

Skinned until 3 pm then packed and went to
Victor's house and waited until 5 for the arrival
of Beltrichy (alimodo). He and Victor are going
on a hike tomorrow and are going to show us the trail
to Escorial where Octodon was caught during the
summer. Drove to Laguna Verde and made camp
just before dark. Put out about 30 MS, ± 100 then

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meadow at 3 km E Lago Cuernavaca Chico where traps caught
ctenomys haigi, gesia, chalcops, akodon lividus,
andersoni, reithrodon, akodon trifidus, and Oryzomys.
Photo May 10, 1983, neneo, Fragaria, Ephedra, Espina negra, planted
pine trees about 2 ft tall, cardoncillo, and berberis.

in mine - cave on the south side of the Rio Curhue
and the rest in rich deep coihue - large ^{cave} with
lots of logs (on the north side). night clear.

May 11 ^{Saguna Verde}
morning clear, -3°C , but clouds soon gathered. Left at daybreak
with Victor + Botelsky and Marcello for the Escorial, nice
trail through bamboo, coihue, Rauli, + luego then emerged
into a valley with black punies and many hectares of sharp
jumbled black lava with lots of hideholes. Bushes
around edges are Berberis, espina negra, ephedra, strawberry
and ? chaura?. Saw hystricid droppings and cuttings of
ephedra. It was 1 hr 20 min later, attested by Botelsky's
altimeter was 1140 m, I set about 15 steel traps, 15
MS, and 3 Sherman. Marcello set 15 Sherman + MS.
Passed one cluster of araucaria en route. Back to camp at
noon.

Marcello's traps around camp ~~are~~ in mine/quean/strawberry
caught 1 Onychomys. Mine caught 2 Oryzomys and 5 Abrodon.
afternoon mostly cloudy. This camp to be known as last
end of Saguna Verde.

Evening calm and warmish.

May 12
morning ~~at~~ almost clear, no frost. Hiked up to the lava field
at daybreak, 1 hr. My traps had 3 Octodon + many Abrodon,
Marcello had many Abrodon: total 13 Abrodon. ~~Had~~ The
lava field covers maybe 50 ha. Heard a pygmy owl last
night at camp, saw one at the Escorial. Also, Marcello
caught a ~~fat~~ hairy armadillo 5 yards from the tent
yesterday. Marcello's trap line in the mine caught 2

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may 12, 1983. Looking across the lava flow at arroyo del Escrial,
Ootodon sp. and Alcedon longifolia were caught at the near
edge of the jumbled blocks of lava.



marcelo Battinelli standing in bushes at edge of lava flow
where Ootodon sp. was caught. Berberis, Ephedra, choura,
notro, Fragaria.

also longi. my live at the edge of the campground and into dense bosque across the river caught 1 Abu oliv, 4 Oryz, 5 also longi, and 1 Peromyscus and 1 Chelomys.

Started to close up at noon. Broke camp at 2 PM and came home via finca de los Andes and La Rinconada, yellow jacket at Lago Carrizue Chico (east end). The Octodon locality will be Arroyo del Escorial, 2 km E 3 km N Cerro Huanguichué, 1140 m. The Peromyscus was in a Museum Special set next to a Sherman. Home at 7:15 PM.

Summary: The presence of 8 species including Geomys and Chelomys in the open nuevo "campo" was a surprise. (maybe 9 species if one of the Octodon turns out to be imicola). no panthorhinus x. The a. olivaceus seem to be small. The presence of an armadillo at Laguna Verde was a surprise. The nico habitat on black pumice was open enough, but surrounded completely by forest. The Octodon habitat, lava jumble on edge of lagoon/rouli is unique and seems totally different than the ciprés/bush habitat above the Parkguard's house where the INVAP crew are said to have caught one and where we saw signs that looked more like Acorympha. The Valdivian influence is not great - one patch of Gunnera along the road, no fraxia or Drumys. Saw and heard no herps.

may 13 Bariloche. morning temp -5°C . all day raining. Christo
photobed the armadillo, Otodors, and Chelomys, Javier
Calvo came by at 10 pm and arranged to go trapping on Cerro
Otto tomorrow.

may 14¹⁵ Partly sunny, but rain/snow briefly in PM. Left at 10:30
with Calvo and 3 of his friends ^{(a Gracila) and botanist anibal aguayo} to take over his prospective
study area on the ~~the~~ SE slope of Cerro Otto slightly
below the Confiteria at Piedras Blancas. Set 3
steel traps for gophers and they set about 20 Sherman
in Caña/leuca. One possible area is pure caña/leuca
with almost nothing else, bare leafy ground; the other is
more open with some laurel, Berberis peruviana, etc.
a poblador was snaking a big leuca log down the
path with a team of oxen. Found a dead Gadomys
in the trail, shrew-like. The tussocks in the
meadows have been drying more actively than
they were 2 weeks ago. The leuca have pretty
much lost their color. Home 3 p.m., dinner with
Seyt + I + old Gallopin.

may 16 Up Cerro Otto at 8:30. New snow in every direction
beginning about $\frac{1}{2}$ way up the road. About 4 inches at
Piedras Blancas as well as in the leuca/caña forest
where the traps were. Bamboo drooping with snow.
Found all 20 traps (4 live otodors longipalpis). Saw
1 flock of silent furnarids in the tree traps. Fox tracks,
and hare tracks, 3 tussocks in 3 steel traps at Piedras
Blancas,

at 6 pm put about 35 ms in open habitat at

Apr 16.1 on the Paso Fleco road (horse race track).

new, Berberis, dwarf rice only a couple of feet tall, itano, radal, laurel, colteta, acacia sp. densa,

may 17

Rain during the night, beginning before 10 p.m. Ran traps at 9 a.m. in a cold rain mixed with snow, almost every trap sprung by rain or mouse: 13 mice. Since it doesn't get dark until 7 p.m. and the rain started shortly thereafter, there must be a dense mouse population: ⁵~~El~~ Eligmodontia, ⁴~~Oryzomys~~, and 4 Abodon bruceus? (all small ones, nose & feet not colored like panthorhinus). I don't think we have caught Eligmodontia this far west before. It is interesting to get Eligmodontia & bruceus together. There were 39 traps, note no Abodon longipilis.

Shined during day. Off and on clouds, sun, rain. Conference with Christie in evening. Met Patricia, a tour guide whose boyfriend is administrator of Estacion Fortin Chocaburo (owned by a yakher from Denver).

may 18

morning overcast, drove up Cerro Otto in morning and took photos. About 10 inches of snow on the open flat rifle range. The snow has fallen off of the bamboo, leaving rough heaps under the clumps. Fox, hare, and mouse tracks in the snow.

yellow jacket working on shrubs on balcony at noon, completely cloudy, air temp. 8.6°C.

may 19

Left at 10 a.m. for Comallo. Cloudy all the way and drizzle most of the way. Saw about 10 sparrow hawk en route, only 1 squabbed here; a couple of aguilucho.

Lesson
1983

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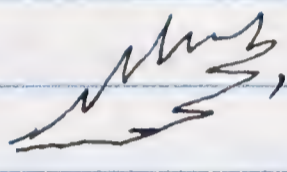


may 19, 1983. Cerro de Teones. arrow pointing to Barn
Owl cave where many pellets have been gathered.

canoe, and ~~canoe~~ chimango, arrived at the
shedhouse at the river about 2:30. Found bleached
armadillo at the edwardsii spot. Put out a trapline
about halfway between that spot & the river, through
Stillingia etc; alternating NS and ^(total 50) Shermans, plus
6 steel traps for guinea pigs. Near the road were
clear trails, great quantities of long split droppings;
but saw ~~none~~ no guinea pigs. Then put another
trapline of 40 traps alternating NS and Shermans,
beginning at a rocky outcrop on the south side of the
road, then crossing a rather bare-floored flat of
~~the~~ Coade pichi (Nassauia) to a stretch along the
road with big dense Stillingia and lots of armadillo
holes.

May 20 Cleared up at sunset, half moon. no wind.
Most of night with thin cloud cover. Ice on windshield,
morning mostly sunny. Three steel traps on N side
of road where there were lots of guinea pig droppings,
tracks, and paths caught 2 live guinea pigs, S of the road
(8 km ^{W SW} ~~to~~ Comallo) The half-degree traps in rocks caught
~~Elgiva~~ ^{caught} Elgiva, Phyllotis,
Elgiva, and Alba houlbo. Total score = 50 traps 6 Elgiva,
2 guinea pigs, 3 Alba houlbo, 4 Phyllotis. Several of the
corpses eaten. This line, known as A, has lots of Nassauia,
some Sapirum = Stillingia, pale Senecio, some pale soft
bushgrass, hardly any yellowed.

Line B, 9 km? W? Comallo is opposite the entrance

of a small ranch on the N side of the road with Lombardy poplars and willows. It is the second ranchette on the left after passing over the summit from Pilemigan Viejo. Almost every trap was sprung or full (± 40). Total 13 Eligmodontia (± 7 released) = 20 total, 4 Phyllotis, and 3 also panthos. This line has nice big Sesuvium bushes, nemes, a big soft composite bush with soft long & short "needles" for leaves, a Senecio-like composite with leaves , duraznillo, and soft bunchgrass.

An also panthos was caught shortly at noon, sunny. at 5 pm checked line A (2 also panthos) and line B (2 also panthos and 1 Eligmodontia is) x GT ends of the stations on line B put a Sherman baited with mouse meat alongside whenever trap was there. This added 27 traps to the line; the line probably took ⁷²~~63~~ traps including 3 steel traps.

In the middle of the afternoon while skimming I could see a couple of hundred yards down the road; about 100 yds down a group of about 20 small crested terns were milled about in the road, crossed & recrossed. Did not seem to be dusting. One car went through their party and they only went over to both shoulders and promptly returned to the right of way. Also saw a small quince pig cross twice.

Traguard some Sesuvium bushes. Big old ones have burrows in the "trunk", filled with grass. Found two fairly large naked gophers in such tunnels.

31
May 21 8 km W Comalla, night was clear clear + cold until 5 am when it clouded over and stayed cloudy/foggy all morning. Maybe this is the cloudiness seen from Cerro Otto a week or two ago. Ran traps at 8:30 a.m. Line A with 60 traps had 1 Rhithro, 2 Abu paultho, and 8 Eligios, no more guinea pigs, although there are tracks and droppings over a wide area. Line B with its 72 traps, 27 of the Theromys baited with mouse meat, caught 2 Phyllotis (one on meat), 3 Abu paultho, and 33 Eligios. At least 7 of the Eligios were on meat. One Theromys contained 3 live juvenile Eligios. One big old scap-trapped Abu paultho was carrying a Sapium seed in its mouth. The Sapium bushes can be pale dusty green, lavender, or grey. Some have empty seed capsules still attached, but few seeds lying under them. Almost all the seeds found were gnawed open. Found two 1-inch grubs in frost-filled tunnels in Sapium stems. Took photos of line B.

Left for Bariloche about noon. Started to emerge from clouds + fog at Estancia San Ramón, Bariloche in full sun, + Quetops + Trocodor. Snow in all directions. Home 3:30. Had just showered when Christie arrived, then the twins helped carry gear in from the car and watched skinning, then Valverde arrived. 40 or 50 Eligios into frig. + live Rhithro, Eligios, and Phyllotis.

May 22 Cloudy until noon, then cleared, little wind. Praised Eligios. Christie arrived at 4:31 for our 11:00-12:00 excursion to Estancia Fortín Chocobus to look for Toro Tecoa. Drove up

a track into rich, barely grazed bunchgrass habitat,
then along a stream with willows + legumes and hiked
up it to where we could see the first bamboo in the
distance. Rich dark light soil. Habitat reminds of the
bunchgrass above Arroyo Corral, which is not far away.
Saw some digging of Arvicola or Chalchicomula but
no true signs. We did, however, find an old weathered
taco jaw at the mouth of a ? Casimiro? den under a
rock outcrop, plus a few bone fragments. Started
back at dusk. Saw 1 Cervo with smallish rock,
no bones until down near the ranch headquarters;
too snowy for them up in the bunchgrass during the
winter?

Picked up a dozen horns and pellets at the same
post under the willow as previous 2 samples.

May 23

Sunny all day with scattered clouds and no wind.
Put ⁵⁶ ~~about~~ 30 US traps out at the roadside at km 14,
same area as a week ago. 40 Chimneys there in one
flock, saw no garbage for them, a couple of flickers, and
occasional Tuca diggings. Quite diverse vegetation:
thorny Chocoy trees up to trunk & interdeciduous, Taura softygs,
Peruvia, Micro scrub, retamo, choera, newer, Cassava,
Phlomis, ^{Ephedra}, several groses, small water trees,
a ground mat with Baccharis - like flowers, Spica.
negra, desert shrub like quadrangulata, a Sarcoc,
and the same needle-leaved desert shrub as at Corral,
moon about 2 days short of full. = Sarcoc subulata

Great horned owl pellets collected under willows on
May ²² ~~23~~ at Fortín Chacabuco:

Rattus 4

Reithrodon 1

Onychomys 4

Oryzomys 3

Phyllotis 3

Akodon longi 1

May 24 Morning cloudy, no frost. Ran traps at 8:30: three
small-eared Eligmodontia and 2 Akodon ? longi ?
Went out to INTA and worked with Jorge Araya, Susan
Martin, and Jaime Vallati. They had collections from
INVAP, from Los Meneros, which is said to be
transitional to monte habitat, and from Sierra Grande
(which I think were collected by someone else), no
surprises at INVAP; Los Meneros had numerous
Phyllotis and (all in pusillidens) on Akodon that
may be crinitatus, Sierra Grande had Dasyprocta,
a big square-edged Akodon, and a big (30-g)
Calomys ?? Will extract some skulls. They also turned
over to me their Eligmo dissection notes for a joint
paper.

A botanist at INTA identified the soft-wood
bush from Conallo as Severia subulata. The
other 2 Severia are the green-leaved S. brachylobus
and the grey/white leaved S. nearzi.

at 5:30 put out ~~about~~ ⁵⁶ 50 MS in the same kind of
habitat as yesterday at Km 14 (roadside).

Christie and Marcelo came by at 8:30 and returned
with they had been photographing. Afternoon cloudy, calm.

may 25 a light sprinkle sometime during the night, morning clear, no frost, windy. Trapline held 2 Oryzomys, 7 Elymodonta, and 12 Akodon oliv?. Why much better catch last night than night before?

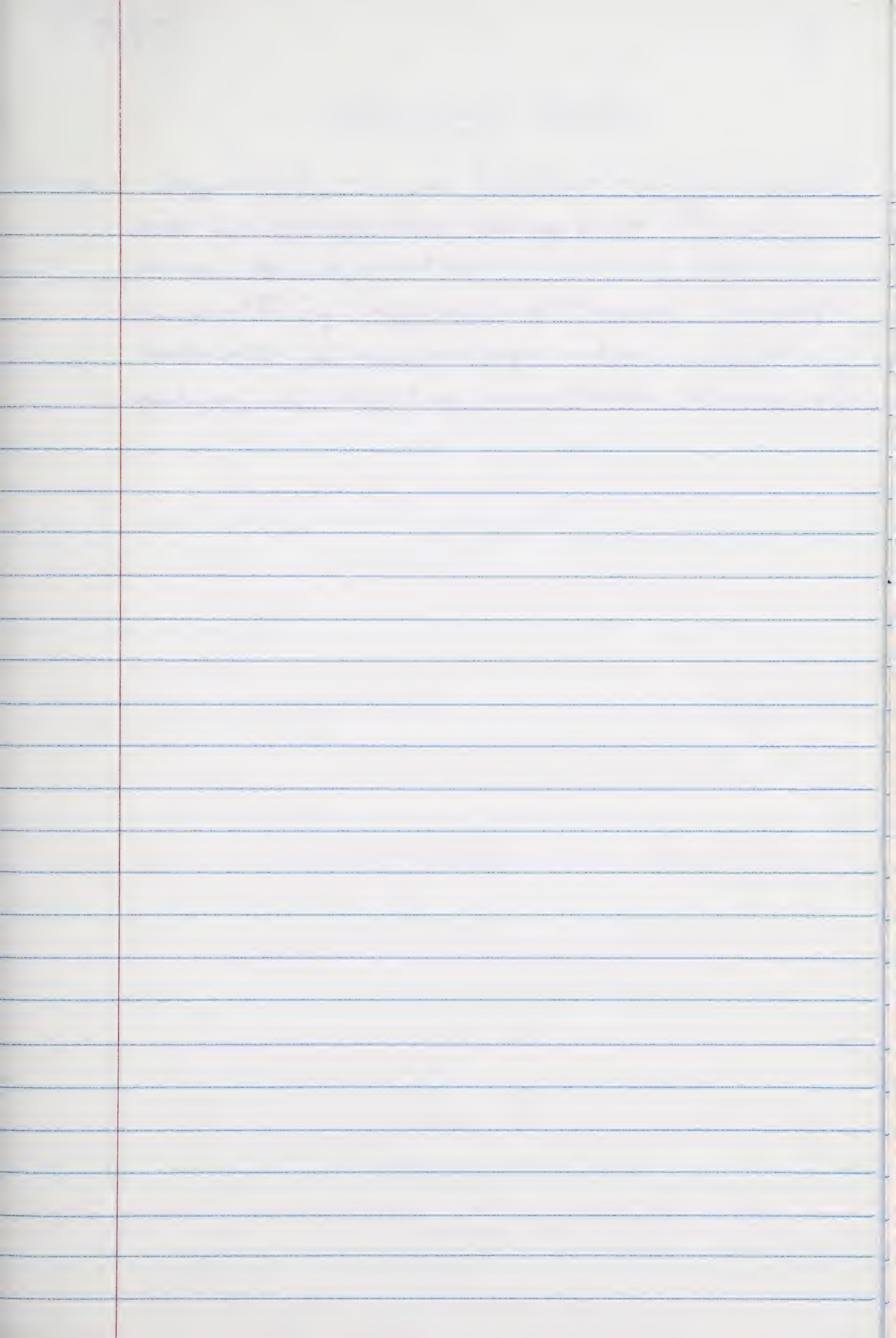
Morning clear, started to cloud over in mid-afternoon. Shinnel and worked on INTA problem since from Los Meneas and Sierra Grande. Drove to ^{Estacion} Perito Moreno and look for photos. Only one horse on road.

may 26 mostly sunny. Finished skinning and started packing & cleaning. Javier Calvo and his large "team" (botanist and other assistants) dropped in at 7 with a cake and Poppi for a despedida, and Christie at 8:30 to 11.

may 27 mixed rain & snow. Sorted specimens & packed

may 28 mixed rain & snow; left 2 pm. Victor at Zoo Curbe received a new book "Plantas Vasculares de Argentina" by Osvaldo Basch

june 25 Berkeley. Took some yellow jacket specimens collected on our trip in Bariloche in May to Woody Middelhauf who phoned Dr. Robt. Wagner on the Riverside campus. They agreed on an identification: Vespula germanica a European species introduced into Chile "a few years ago" within the past few years. There are no native Vespulas in Patagonia. They are known to enlarge their range 200 miles per year. Each nest produces 50 to 400 fecundated queens, which are the individuals that disperse and over-winter.



Pearson
1983

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Prenomys tarsalis

May 12

Zaguas Verde, Neaguen. Caught an Prenomys in good rich Coihue/Lenga/Rouli/bamboo forest. It was in a museum. Specied a foot from an unsprung Sherman. Compared to big Oryzomys caught nearby, Prenomys looks softer, the eyes are larger and are surrounded by dark fur, and the tail is much thicker, strikingly broader.

Pearson
1983

Chelomys roboratus

May 14 Caught 1 out in the nuevo campo at the east end of
Zogo Curruhue Chico. Also 1 in dense ^{canopy} ~~canopy~~ ^{brush} ~~brush~~ ^{rauli} ~~rauli~~
at east end of Laguna Verde. One of them captured for
2 nights ate lots of apple but didn't touch a
dish of amaranth seeds.

Pearson
1983

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Octodon sp

May 12 Quebrada del Escorial, Jiquil Verde, near Jiquil, about 12 no. 0 steel traps at the edge of the black lava jumbó caught 3 individuals overnight. They and a couple of dozen M.S. and Shermans also caught lots of Chadon longifolia, no Phyllotis. The Octodon had been cutting Ephedra traps. Other plants nearby at the edge of the lava were Berberis, Choua, Noto, Fragaria, bulbigrass. I saw one clump of Paraveena considerably below the lava. A captive (with one front paw severed) ate a little bit of apple and bread, maybe rolled oats. The second night it eagerly went after green grass and clover, held grass stems in one paw and fed it into its mouth lengthwise like a viscacha. One of the three captives had been dragged into a crevice and the entire bed was gone.

While at the Enrol we looked for them but saw none.



mus mus 6919
collon. cur
nov. 1982 Photo by Dick Sage

Pearson, O.P.

1983 (fall)

catalogue

#7080-[#]7161

Argentina

Pearson
1983

Catalog

Nov. 1, 1983

8 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro, Argentina

- 7080 ♀ Eligmodontia [175] x [83] x 23 x 18 28.5g
4 antr.; 12 m CR
7081 ♀ " 2 black spots + pelvis not open
uterus pink; 1.5 mm 178 x 84 x 24 x 17.5 21.5g
7082 ♂ Akodon canescens 130 x 51 x 20 x 15 20g.
testis 10
7083 ♀ " " considerable mammary tissue
uterine scars 138 x 53 x 20.5 x 15.5 22g.
7084 ♂ Ctenomys epid. tubules not visible 260 x 78 x 35 x 8 175g.
testis 9; SV thin, 12

Nov. 2, 1983

- 7085 ♂ Phyllotis testes 9, SV 19
253 x 124 x 30 x 28 69g

Nov. 4, 1983

- 7086 lizard; caught in snap trap Nov 1; died Nov. 4.
7087 Liolaemus fitzingeri caught in snap trap Nov 1; killed Nov 4

10 km WSW Barilecha (marsh), Rio Negro

Nov. 5, 1983

- 7088 ♂ Akodon olivaceus testes 11 mm.
166 x 75 x 22 x 16 28.5g
7089 ♂ " " testes 11 mm
158 x 71 x 21 x 16 25.5
7090 ♂ Akodon longipilis testes 12
180 x 78 x 25 x 16 45g.

2 km S Alicia Dam, Neuquen

- + skull
7091 ♀ Pichi Nov. 6
6 movable bands 2 large nipples. gavage simple
340 x 100 x 52 x 15 uterus

Refugio Niemeyer, Rio Negro

Nov. 8

- mandibles
7092 Dromiciops in pellet of small owl, about 50 m elevation above

Nov. 10, 1983

~~7093~~ 2 km S Alicia Dam, Neuquen Prov, Argentina

- 7093 Philodryas patagonicus

6 large emb. nt. horn

- age 170
april 1983 7094 ♀ Eligmodontia 164 x 80 x 23 x 17 17g.

~~7095~~

~~7096~~

OPD
1983

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Nov. 12, 1983

3 km NE Rio Villegas, Prov. Rio Negro, Argentina

7097 ♂ Akodon olivaceus

testis 11 mm
165 x 71 x 24 x 15 25g.

7098 ♀ " longipilis

4 embryos: 16 mm CR
178 x 73 x 25 x 17 47g.

Nov. 13, 1983

7099 ♂ Oryzomys longicaudatus

testis 6; SV 11
215 x 111 x 28 x 17 38g.

7100 ♂ Akodon olivaceus?

testis 12; SV 12
169 x 78 x 23 x 17 28g.

3 km S 2 km W 1075 m.,
Est. Fortín Chacabuco, Carro Pintado, Neuquén

Nov. 16, 1983

+ skull
7101 ♀ Ctenomys sp.

large nipples, milk; 5 uterine scars.
only 2 nips. 260 x 68 x 34 sic. x 6 182g.

+ skull
7102 ♀ "

mills. 4 large nipples. 5 uterine scars.
242 x 74 x 34 x 6 180g. a few zoa

+ skull + epidid. smear
7103 ♂ "

testis 11, dark; SV 15, thin: smear of epidid. ~~not seen~~.
296 x 73 x 36 x 6 234g. Eye 7 1/2 mm diam

7104 ♂ Chelomys ~~causatus~~ AM under ~~Baker's~~ Testis 12, SV 20.
184 x 48 x 25 x 18 75g

Lago La Amarga, La Pampa, Argentina

Nov. 20

skull only.

7105 ♀ Sagostomus DOR 2 small emb. in one horn, other not seen.

7 km ENE Rio Cuarto, Cordoba

Nov. 22

7106 Ophiodon ? intermedius? in mouse nest under tin in pasture
Pampa de Achala, 2000m, 14 km E Cura Brochero, Prov. Cordoba

Nov. 25

7107 ♂ Oryzomys

testis 12, SV 22
[240] x [90] x 30 x 18 112g.

7108 ♂ "

test 4 mm, SV 2
180 x 70 x 26 x 16 35g.

7109 ♀ Phyllotis darwini

uterine scars
263 x 137 x 27 x 22 57g.

7110 ♂ Oryzomys flavescens

testis 7 mm; SV 10
207 x 113 x 26 x 14 29g.

7111 ♀ Akodon boliviensis

4 emb.; 28 mm CR.
181 x 74 x 21 x 12 47g

7112 ♀ Cavia

4 fetuses weigh 115g.
232 x 0 x 38 x 17 337g.

Reamer
1983

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Nov. 26

- 7113 ♂ *Reithrodon* testis 12, SV 19
[238] x [92] x 32 x 25 105g.
6 bump emb.
7114 ♀ *Oryzomys flavescens* 184 x 105 x 23 x 14 16g.

Nov. 27

- 7115 ♂ *Oryzomys* testis 8m, SV 7m
225 x 88 x 30 x 19 65g.
mullip.
7116 ♀ " 183 x 71 x 27 x 17 39g.
testis 11m, SV 16
7117 ♂ *Akodon* 171 x 90 x 22 x 13 39g.
testis 6m, SV 3
7118 ♂ " 139 x 61 x 20 x 12 15g.

7119 *Cupirauchenius achaleus*
Pristidactylus ✓

7120 " " ✓

7121 " " ✓

7122 " "

7123 " " to Parque

7124 " " to Parque

not really. see notes

Nov. 30

Valle Hermosa, 45 km NE Volcan Paterson, Mendoza

- +skel
7125 ♂ *Chelomys megalomys* stomach in coars green large caecum
white + gray caught Nov. 29 testis 11.5 SV 18
168 x 49 x 26 x 16 66g
7126 ♂ " " roundworms + green + gray glop in stomach
testis 11.5 SV 17
168 x 50 x 26 x 15 68g.
7127 ♀ " " stomach grey-brown mullip.
122 x 37 x 22 x 14 19g.
uterus 2m, ovars
7128 ♀ *Antiscomys micropsus* 218 x 90 x 27 x 19 59g.
lactating, 5 bump emb.
7129 ♀ *Akodon longipilis* 178 x 78 x 25 x 16.5 48g
lactating, 5 emb.
7130 ♀ " " 182 x 75 x 24 x 16 44g.
caught during the day. nipples large, much mam
7131 ♀ *Chelomys megalomys* 175 x 55 x 26 x 15 50g. - tissue, 4 emb.
see incisors 8 mm bump

Dec. 1

- 7132 ♂ *Chelomys megalomys* Testis 11, SV 22 stomach - roundworms
162 x 43 x 23 x 16 x 54g.
7133 Toad *Bufo sperulosus*

OPP
1983-84

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Dec. 1, 1983 (cont.)

7134 linged Scolomus burgeri

7135 " " "

7136 " " "

7137 " " "

7138 " " "

7139 " Scolomus burgeri

7140 " " "

7141 " " "

7142 ♀ Chelomys megalomys stomach black + white speckled 5 seeds, bumper 12 mm
170 x 50 x 25 x 15.5 54g
testis 12, SV 20

7143 ♂ " " stomach: coarse green glop 161 x 47 x 27 x 17 68g
testis 11 mm

7144 ♂ Akodon canescens 144 x 56 x 22 x 15 1/2 25g
testis 10 mm

7145 ♂ " " 145 x 63 x 22 x 15 20.5g

7146 ♂ Chelomys megalomys died during the day Testis 12
157 x 45 x 23 1/2 x 15 51g.

Estancia Fortín Chacabuco, 2 km E 2 km S Cerro Puntudo,
Neuquén

skull fragment Dec. 6
7147 Ctenomys sp. picked up in tussock colony.

10 km NNE Nahuel Huapi, Neuquén

Dec. 10
7148 ♂ Reithrodon guts to Sibley Eye 9 mm Testis 12 mm
219 x 83 x 34 x 24 78g.

7149 ♀ " guts to Sibley. Eye 9. Vagina with scars. small mammary
237 x 96 x 33 x 26 86g. tissue

Piedras Blancas, 1200 M, Cerro Otto, Rio Negro

Dec. 11, 1983
7150 ♂ Chelomys macronyx guts to Sibley testis 13 mm.
200 x 61 x 27 x 18 73g.

Rio Capatzen Overo, 890 m, Rio Negro

skull only Jan. 1, 1984
7151 ♂ akodon longipilis guts to Sibley - testes adult
207 x 90 x 25 x 17 43g.



skull only, guts to Sibley: testes about 11 mm.
7152 ♂ *Akodon longipilis*. 193 x 89 x 25 x 16 41g.
skull only " " mammary tissue, uterine/ovary empty & 2
7153 ♀ " " 198 x 84 x 25 x 15 44g.

10 km W Bariloche (marsh), Rio Negro
skull only, guts to Sibley
7154 ♀ *Akodon olivaceus* 158 x 67 x 23 1/2 x 15 21 1/2 g.
skull only " " guts to Sibley early preg.
7155 ♀ " " 151 x 65 x 22 x 14 17g.

800M,
Ruca Malén (N. end Lago Correntoso), Neuquén, Argentina

Jan 4, 1984

eyeball 6 mm. diameter testes 11, SV 16 thin, loaded
7156 ♂ *Aconaemys fusca porteri* guts to Sibley 270 x 78 x 35 x 21 160g
+ skull. ♀ " killed Jan. 8 eyeball 6 1/2 mm. Parous, nipples large
7157 ♀ " " guts to Sibley. mammary tissue 268 x 78 x 35 1/2 x 21 140g
uterus nulliparous juv.
7158 ♀ " milk in stomach; trace of green 145 x 43 x 24 x 14 35g.
7159 ♂ " stomach w/ milk testes 4.5, parous 143 x 43 x 26 x 15 37g.
~~7160 ♀ " guts to Sibley killed Jan. 8 eyeball 6 1/2 mm. Parous, nipples large 268 x 78 x 35 1/2 x 21 140g~~

El Cañ, Somuncura, Rio Negro

not saved? 7160 ♂ *Reithrodon* 213 x 89 x 33 x 23 1/2 Testis 8 mm.
captured Dec. 10, 1983 and preserved in formalin (stiffening). [INTA no. 44]
Prepared Jan. 9, 1984. Eyes huge, ears very large & leafy.
tail coarsely hairy, neither outer toe on hind foot reaching to base of
middle 3 toes, incisors grooved, only 2 major pads on hind feet.
Eye 7 1/2 mm diam.

10 km WSW Comallo, Rio Negro

Jan. 15
7161 ♀ *Eumomys* sp. caught Jan. 14, killed Jan. 15. eye 4 1/2 mm diam.
guts to Sibley 165 x 60 x 26 x 23 30g. large caecum
nulliparous

Pearson, O.P.

1983

Journal

Species Acc't.

Argentina

Pearson
1983

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Oct. 28 Bariloche. Weather sparkling, no wind, not cold. Drove up Cerro Otto. Otto's mailing was at the military rifle range. Walked with him to his house and took his picture. Two condors went over. Otto said there used to be many more.

The leuca leaves are out but still lots of snow drifts on the south slopes. A few Scotch broom blossoming and a few yellow lilies. In town today is the tulip festival. Everyone still talking about the half-meter of snow that fell in late September in town.

Revisited my amaranth lily photo site near the microwave tower on Cerro Otto. No snow remaining. The ground quite "bare", ~~nothing~~ green and plastered with flattened leaves and with dried stems of amaranth lying flat. No new amaranth shoots ~~adapting~~ ~~but~~ and only a few old old earth cores, but many amaranth shoots just below the surface of the ground. In other places amaranths were up. Lots of earth cores in different places including among *Barbier's persea*, but nowhere did we see dense networks of cores. In some places amaranths were coming up at the edge of snow banks. Why not up yet at the photo site where the snow is all gone?

at one place the snow was sprinkled with black-leaves (as well as ~~leaves~~ leaves & twigs). This would keep the black leaves in cold storage until the

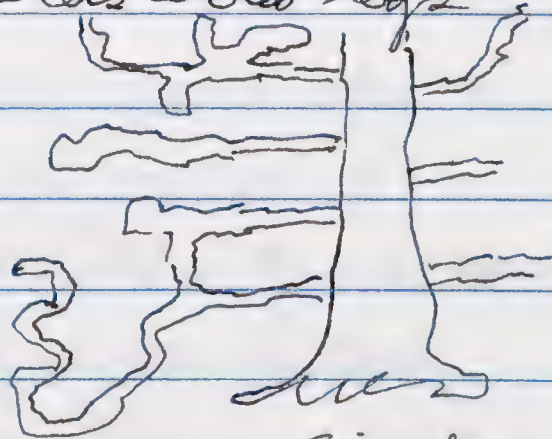
snow was all gone. There were still gloo-lloo in the trees about this snow,

lots of bird song in the tree tops,
traded the Renault in for a Toyota van.

Oct. 29 Day clear, calm, warm; hazy clouds arrived about noon. Drove up to Refugio Neumayer (although stopped by snowdrifts on the road about 1/4 mile below the Refugio). Hiked up to the amaway photo places above the Refugio, but they were still under snow. Gloo-lloo on the ground or snow in a few places. The logs are newly leafed out. Photo of the amaway/large forest on the flats about 100 yds. below the end of the road. It was free of snow, a few Chelomys earth cores but none in photo (same photo scene as last autumn). Then snooped around the forest near the car. Lots of earth cores and indented runways, seemingly of two diameters (Chelomys and Geomys?). Set 3 steel traps for a few hours, but no captures. Very few amaway showing above ground & much activity centers around logs and stumps (see diagram).

Found numerous amaway tubers near earth cores, but too early to see distribution because so few amaway stumps are showing.

The ground is mostly dry smooth papery covering of leaves with



looking down on fallen log showing pattern of cores and runways.

fallen plastered away stalks and a few scattered seed/pods. Understory is mostly Berberis persei, up to 2 feet high, not blooming. Rotting remains of giant puffballs and lots of fallen twigs that contain a few gellified brown tiny lao-lao.

Lots of robins, weaver singing everywhere, lots of other birds. Heard no Rhinocryptids, no flowers. Back to Barilocho at 3:30 pm.

Oct 30 Barilocho, weather clear, calm, warm. Drove out to lao-lao and looked for teos-teos along the dirt road near Colonia Suiza, soil sandy, and habitat as I've remembered but no signs of teos. Then drove out the road from the schoolhouse to the Hotel Lago Moreno (old lat colony). Found one set of droppings along the road at the summit above the hotel, and another set about 200 yds in from the main lao-lao road, set 4 traps for teos. Then drove to Karim & Rolf's place for tea. Cero Tronador spectacularly clear. Then at 5 pm picked up the traps. no action.

Oct 31 Weather clear, calm, warm. Left 11 AM for Comella, a bulldozer has scraped the Sapinum along the road at our trap sites 8 to 10 km W Comella. Wish I'd been there to catch the bats as they ran out. Stopped at the photoed rancho (1st one ^{west} of river) and got permission to camp. Put 7 MS around rocky outcrop above camp, and ~~37~~ 37 MS and 37 big Sherman through the

Saffron flats. Saffron in full bloom. Anita also
 put traps through Saffron. This is essentially the
 same locality as 8 km WSW Comallo. Evening calm,
 clear, warm.

Nov. 1 Comallo. Night calm, not cold. My 80 traps caught
 10 Elgus and 6 also canescens. The MS traps much more
 successful. Nothing up on the hill. Anita's 40
 traps (half MS half Shennan) caught 5 Elgus, all in snuff
 traps. Upon the rocky hill are some good wild garlic
 mats (azorella). Found a sprouting Saffron seed
 while excavating a teco burrow.

Skinned in morning and set 3 steel traps in two
 burrows. Very little teco signs. Traces cut Saffron twigs.
 Morning breezy, started out clear but 2/3 cloudy by noon.

Set 3 steel traps for ateco at 11 AM and had him by 3 pm.
 During the day my trap line caught 4 lizards and 4 also canescens.
 Extended this Saffron line with about 12 more
 MS = £ 86. also added 2 rat traps and 2 steel traps to the
 Rocky Phyllotis line. At Anita caught 1 also during day + lizards,
 and put out 13 cage traps baited with apple + oats plus 3 jumps + ²⁰ ~~24~~ more MS

At 4 pm went to the ranch house. The lady and about
 6 kids were home. Set 3 steel traps for guinea pigs in a dense
 currant or mulberry hedge along one side of their extensive garden,
 which had irrigation channels. Nothing seemed to be bothering
 the alfalfa. Saw newly planted fruit trees and guinea.
 Afternoon breezy with almost - complete thin overcast.

Nov. 2 Comallo. Wild windstorm for a couple of hours beginning about 11:30 p.m. Morning calm clear, not cold. My traps held 7 *Eligmodontia* and 4 *Acho canescens*, *Arita* is live, 5 *Eligmodontia* and 3 *Acho*. I saw one *Phyllotis* up on the hill. Processed mice until 10, then drove down to the rancho and checked the 3 guinea pig sets in the current bushes: nothing. Lots of activity at the ranch. The troop of horses that they brought in yesterday were in the corral and were being chased around while inept attempts were made to lasso, throw, castrate, and clip manes & tails. Dust, dogs barking, children mulling around etc. Took photos; kids didn't go to school. The father's name is Ramón Neculpan, one of the boys Fabian. The mother gave us permission to camp. Their address: Comallo arriba. When I asked about barn owls they said there were horned owls. Also at the horse affair was the owner of the next Rancho to the west Francisco Navarro. He says he has lots of *Ctenomys* in his alfalfa. He remarked on how unusually hot it was yesterday, 29° he said.

Arita excavated a ~~large~~ two burrow and set a museum specimen in it. Later a stunned two was lying beside the trap, my big *Phyllotis* was held by one hind foot but had contusions on shoulder & back.

Summary: 298 trap nights = 27 *Eligmodontia*, 18 *Acho canescens*, 1 *Phyllotis*, 2 *Ctenomys*, about 12 lizards. Heard no two song and saw no fresh digging. Heard barn owl, seed snipe, tinamou (saw tinamou also). The *Sapimys*

was in bloom, all plants were green, none of them
 mouse like last autumn. ~~Anta~~ saw a few brown
 fuzzy caterpillars on Saprim. Lots of big lumbering
 beetles of 2 kinds. Saw a small grey fox cross the
 road at 9 km WSW Comallo at 12:30 noon.

15 Small pellets picked up under a rock/pinnacle
 near the bridge over the Rio Pichi Genfu contained:
 lizard, insect, small mouse, bird, in that order of
 abundance. No jaws, very few bones.

nov. 4 Set 2 trap traps at noon at Villa Don Bosco
 (near Lago Perito Moreno), then drove around the
 Glac Glac loop, took photos. The two holes had been
 plugged, hence are occupied, but at 4 pm there
 was no action. Set ~~about~~ 10 museum specials
 in the marsh at km 12 hoping to catch Chadon
divacens. Day sunny, breezy, cool. Dinner
 at the Pub with Gey + I + Rob + Galpin. The ~~day~~
 temp. was an unusual 27° in Bariloche on Oct. 31.

nov. 5 morning clear, breezy, cloudy to the west. 9 of the 10
 traps in the marsh were sprung; 1 also longi and
 4 also divacens. The two traps were untouched.
 Explored trails on Lago Glac Perito Moreno, photos.

Visited Felipe Volvete in PM. One specimen from
 east of Estancia Perito Moreno that were stored in
 a freezer at the University were thrown out ~~when~~
 following a power outage. G. surprise.

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nov. 6 Clear, windy, cool. Went to the Parque calibration in the morning, met Erize. Ernesto Guashira was back! In afternoon drove with Asuto, Hilda Remoll, and dog Sando to the Alicura Reservoir, which has been filling for a week or more. On the flat upstream from the dam the lake is already a mile or so across with occasional Lombardy poplars or willows sticking out of the water. Spent about two hours looking for animals along the edge of the water (which advanced noticeably as you watched it). The habitat was rather arid, with reeds, the big *Sesuvio* bush, dwarf willows, *espinosa negra*, other thorn bushes. Caught one *pechi armadillo* that was ambling down a path, and saw lots of hater, but no mice, marsupials, caracaras, lizards, frogs, or snakes. Many swallows hunting, some gulls, only a couple of chimangoes. Was surprised and disappointed at the absence of mice. Thought we would see stranded warfs, wandering displaced individuals, etc. Home 8:30 p.m.

nov. 8 Day clear, breezy, cool. Drove to Refugio Neumayer at 10:30. On the trail from the Refugio to Murador, found a handful of very small owl pellets, probably pygmy owl. 5 more-or-less entire pellets contained:
① long bones of mouse; ② 1 *Amblysomys*; ③ 1 *Amblysomys*;
④ long bones of mouse; ⑤ *Akodon longipilis*. The





Filling of the Alicura Reservoir, Nov. 6, 1983

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Filling of the Steena Reservoir. Nov. 6, 1983.



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chelemp cores in amancay at bend in the road
at Refugio nemmeyer. nov. 8, 1983.

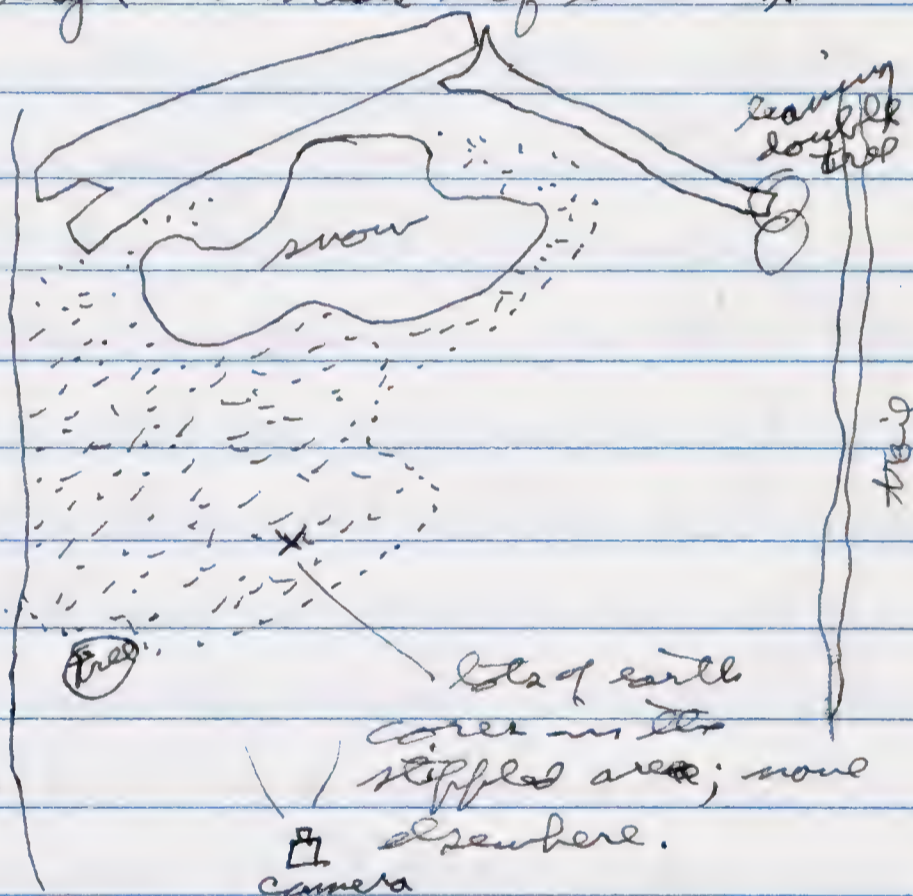
fragments of pellets contained: insect parts, an additional 4 ambrosia, 1 Geofus, and 1 pr. Dromiciops mandibles.

The forest floor everywhere was sprinkled with fallen large blossoms, including on the snow. Photoed my amancay plot (no cores, amancay shoots just starting up through the stick leaf mulch) just across the trail

from this plot is an area with lots of cores as in diagram, and a no-core area adjacent. will be interesting to see if there is a diff in abundance of amancay.

at the first curve to the left coming down

from Neumeyer is an area (inside curve) with lots of earth cores (photo) and almost no amancay, whereas lots of amancay adjacent, also across the road. The log and earth core diagrammed and photoed on Oct. 29 still has almost no amancay. Conclusions from today's survey: definitely a negative correlation between earth cores and amancay. Cause? also, two diameters of cores; Chalcids and Geofus?



Nov. 10 Ervards went to the drop to the Alacura lake again, this time with AK and Juliet von Thunen.

The lake level is a few meters higher. at least 6 or 8 chinampas in one area, plus gulls. Stopped to examine a place of the water's edge where there were Reithrodon droppings and while poking around, an Elgmodontia dashed out into the water. Caught him. Then noticed a frog-like form swimming under water with simultaneous kicks of the hind feet. Caught it; an Oryzomys. Later, about 6 ft. from the water's edge, I saw a dry tree mound; excavated it by hand and it promptly filled with water. Then I walked around to the other side of the bush and a dry mouse scooted out of the water-filled hole and escaped. I think it was a big Elgmodontia. Anita saw a suspicious refuge and poked it with a shovel; a tree grunted at her. Caught it. It seemed to be in a shallow cart. Also poked up a large snake Philodryas. Saw a pair of Calif. Quail. Also caught 1 small lizard. Only saw about 3 hares. Once again disappointed in the abundance of mice, marsupials, and predators. There will be no hilltops to serve as refugia.

Sunny, warm, not windy all day. at the base of a fence post at the hunting site Anita found mandibles of 2 Elgmodontia.

Nov. 11

Morning sunny + warm, but then clouded up, at 2 left for Rio Salgado and stopped at the Bastia, at the Park Good house. Abel had just left for

Barilecho but Marta was at home. at 4 pm I put out about 40 M5 traps in ñire/retama/chaura/caña/Barbeins much like La Veranoda but not so dense, with more green grass and more glades, many of them with tucos. The caña is the little grass; the ñire are 40-yr-old clumps as at La Veranoda, also put about 10 at one place along the stream. The bamboo here seemed to be the big oblique. Anita put out, with Marta, a line of 50 M5 traps in more open, grasser habitat with ñire clumps. They caught 1 Chodone olivaceus before coming back.

Nov. 12 morning clear, cool, calm. My traps ~~there~~ in the ñire were untouched. The 10 by the stream had 1 Chodone longi and 2 spring-empty. Anita's traps had 2 more Chodone olivaceus. Picked up all traps.

Drove with Abel Barti and Marta down the Rio Manso Valley about 6 km from Villegas to the chaco of to see indian paintings on a cliff; mostly geometric designs, a few stick figures and one horse or guanaco. The paisano who showed them to me was sure it was a horse and that the geometric figures were the brand marks. The owner's house had a big puma skin on the wall, killed about 7 months ago, also a big wild bear jaw.

I set a new trap line, all near stream in caña, Barbeins, grass, ñire, 40 M5. Anita set 40 near the cliff behind

abel's cabin and in caña along the stream.

Nov. 13 morning clear, calm, frost on the grass and on the car. my traps had 3 Oryzomys. Anita had 2 Oryz, 2 Abro longi, and 1 Abro olin.

Hiked up to Lago Amor with Marta, Abel, and Marta's mother, 1 hour up, through Rabel, retamo, Laurel and mire to a mire flat reddled with tucos-tucos where Marta saw a wildcat recently, then a descent through coihue to the lake. The lake with reeds around the near end of it. Signs of ancient fire at various places in the forest. A pair of the big woodpecker was pecking around in the big coihues at the lake, the ♀ vocalizing, the ♂ repeatedly investigating a hole in one of the big coihues. Also saw little woodpecker, flicker, earth cover of Ch. macrourus in the mire forest.

at noon an 80-year-old priestero, Huenchupán^{UEN U N}, rode up in his inside-out-sheepskin pants/chaps, leading for a stray bull. He stopped for a rest and Abel & I asked him about bamboo and about past fires. He said that there was a flowering of the bamboo in 1930, that it all died, and was followed by an outbreak of mice of 3 kinds: a short-tailed species, a brown species, and a grey species. That you couldn't walk through the caña without mice falling or jumping onto your shoulders. The outbreak lasted only a month or so, and the mice then died.

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of disease. The Rio Manso was full of dead river.
(His house is along the Manso). He said he remembered
the date because it was at the time of the war
with Germany (= 1939? or 1940?).

Concerning fire, he said that a big fire came through
from Chilo in 1915 and burned all the way to the
pampa and to El Bolson. No big fires since
then. Abel also questioned him about the time of
singing of two-trees, but I couldn't get most of his
answers.

Photos of Periboe darwini along Lago Mascardi on
the way home, a bit passé. At our La Veranda
study site, the meadow was relatively ungrazed,
but had several areas ~~to~~ of turf torn up by wild boars,
probably last year. There were earth cores and runways
in several of these areas, probably Chelomys, but
no cores in the undisturbed grass. Across the road
were two diggings and earth cores, some of them on
undisturbed turf.

The vine at Rio Villegas and at La Veranda
was in bloom. Under the coihue at Lago Amor and
at Lago Mascardi were large numbers of fallen galls
about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter spheres, some of them containing
a grub.

Marta's father, Martin, said that transplanted
amancaes don't bloom for 7 years.

Some fox droppings picked up at La Veranda contained
two Auliscomys.

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Nov. 14 Michael Christie back from the British Museum reports confusion in Octodon. They have a type and a co.-type of O. bridgesi bearing assorted numbers, localities added later, etc., also a number of O. aguz but none labelled leucurus. Sunny & warm.

Nov. 15. Sunny, warm. Left at 3:30 pm with Michael Christie for Estancia Chacabuco. The Administrator of the Estancia, Jorge, says lots of tussocks up higher near some mallines. Couldn't get up the steep stoney grade so left our 2 cars at the bottom and hiked perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ km across a matorral to Michael's area (not the same one as Jorge's). There were 3 limited areas with lots of two-sized burrows, grass & juncus matted around the bocas, but no fresh dirt excavated. In fact, very little excavated earth. One area had lots of juncus with tough rhizomes, the second area very little juncus. The third area was grazed almost park-like with scores of bocas. Weather warm, calm. Set steel, muscabee, & cage traps till 8 pm, and ants set on 5 and mouse traps, many of them underground. Beautiful light fluffy black soil. Many burrows were well open, big enough to put your hand into and big most of them big enough to set a no. 0 steel trap with only a little excavating. Many plugged with soft plugs of cut grass & loose earth, easily scooped out. Not mixed with droppings. Saw a few Rhithrodon droppings in these 3 areas, but not a lot. Droppings of Rhithrodon also common in other bunchgrass areas and even in Espina negra. The

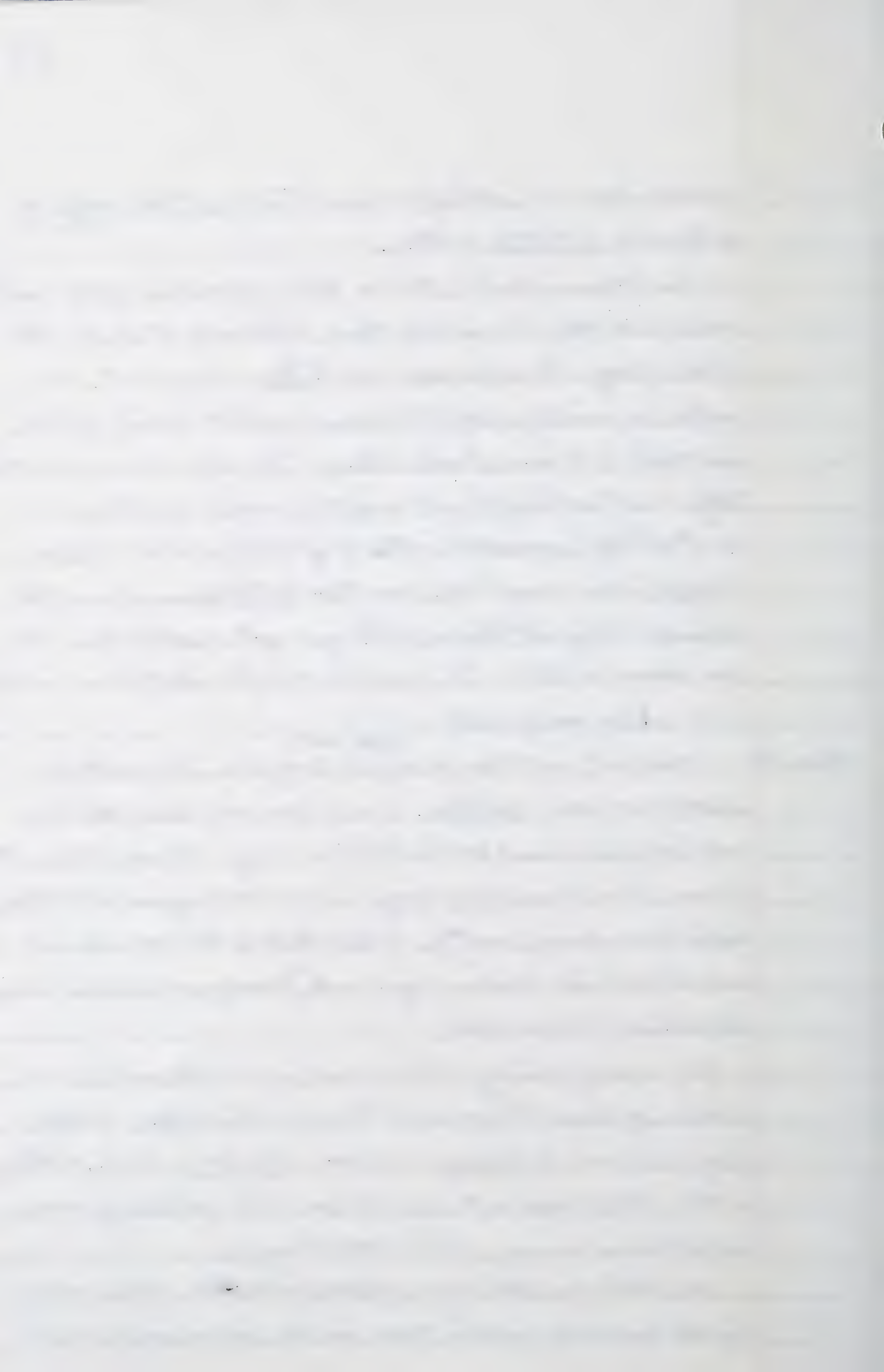
areas where we set traps seemed to be at the edge of a band of Berberis bushes.

On the way back to the car at 8, passed one fresh earth mound and set a tucos trap there. Returning at dusk with sleeping bags and supper, saw one Reithro - sign heard, ate supper in middle of the third area (greatest density of holes, no traps), but saw + heard nothing. Then checked some of the traps by flashlight (and bright $\frac{1}{2}$ moon). One tucos in a steel trap (squealed instead of grunted), and one Chodora longipilis in a cage trap. Saw two Reithrodontomys during this check. They sit there and let you get close to them, then run down a hole. It would be easy to shoot them with .22 caliber No. 12 shot.

Nov. 16 ^{Partly cloudy} moon set just before dawn, A brief foray with flashlight about 5 a.m. saw 1 Reithro. Heard barn owl about this time, and I may have heard one burst of tucos song. Checked traps at 6 a.m. One more Chodora longipilis in an underground steel trap, and a few sprung - empty. Hiked back to the car. Skinned and set m/s in Espina negra and ⁱⁿ bunchgrass/Berberis/newberry Baccharis/Sarcocolla desert.

Day sunny + windy. Hiked back up to the mollarin and picked up traps. Two more tucos in steel traps, 3 Chodora longipilis, and one Chelomys under a Berberis bush, nothing in the stepped traps set near the car. The Chelomys was caught since 6 a.m., as were the tucos.

Walked from the car uphill to the ~~top~~ SW to some big old complex cypress trees in the espina negra and



Nov. 16. Est. Tortu Chacabuco. 3 km S 2 km W
Cerro Puntado. 1075 m. Two colony in middle distance →
In two colony ↓



found owl pellets under one of them. Also two more pellets under the willow near the Fortin Chacabuco ranch headquarters.

Christie came to see us about 5:30 p.m. and reported having seen tucos as he was picking down from the tucos site yesterday. See Stenomys sp. species account.

Contents of 3 horned-owl pellets from under the willows near the ranch headquarters, Fortin Chacabuco:

- ① 2 Auliscomys
- ② 1 bird, 2 Phyllotis, 1 Auliscomys, 1 also ? Peromyscus?
- ③ 1 Auliscomys, 1 Reithrodontomys.

Have seen no yellow peromyscus yet.

Nov. 17 Bariloche. Sunny, warm, windy. Owl pellets picked up under ciprés tree near the car at Cerro Pintado:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① 1 <u>Aulisco</u> | ⑤ 2 <u>Apo. longi</u> , 2 also <u>Peromyscus</u> |
| ② 2 also <u>longi</u> | ⑥ 2 <u>Oryz</u> , 1 <u>Aulisco</u> |
| ③ 2 <u>Aulisco</u> | + 1 loose <u>Stenomys</u> mandible |
| ④ 1 <u>Aulisco</u> , 1 <u>Peromyscus</u> | |

Nov. 19 Left 11 A.M. for Rio Cuarto. Stopped at the Abasco Dam again and in 20 minutes near the water's edge saw one mouse and one snake Tachymenis. NE of Piedra de Aguilera we stopped at a roadside zoo run as a hobby by a Sr. De Aiz. The cages were poor but the animals in excellent condition: rhea, guanaco, puma, skunk, grey fox, 2 sp. wildcat, paraki; red deer, tamarins (maritima), Didelphis. Camped on the edge of the Rio

~~Chelero~~ ^{Neque} some 20 km east of Neque, between the
apple tree and the river. Three western fishermen
barged through camp 3 times during the night. Heard
Hornos and saw nests at the campsite.

Mar. 20. Left early, drove to Chelforo, then north to
Santa Rosa. The amount of Jarrea increased yesterday
towards Neque, and was extremely abundant,
and in bloom, most of way up through the
southern third of La Pampa Province (but mixed with
6 or 8 other species of bushes). As you go north,
a few small Prosopis begin to
appear and by the time you get to General
Acha, whole forests of big Prosopis. At the same
time more grass is appearing and by General Acha
they have started mowing the roadsides. By
Santa Rosa there are lush pastures, wheat
fields etc, but frequently a few Prosopis
left in the fields - not tinamous + minor-
tailed flycatchers.

Just after we turned north at Chelforo we saw
a group of ± 5 Dolichotis, at least 3 of them young over half
grown. At Lago La Amarga, picked up a DOR Sagostomus.
Along the same stretch saw 2 families of rheas (young about
bantam size), and a guinea pig. Vizcachas for sale at Huachaca.

Stopped at Parque Luro, 35 km. S of Santa Rosa. a
game preserve ~~with~~ into a not-bad little museum, according
to their exhibits the trees hereabouts are calden (Prosopis caldena),

algando (*Prosopis flexosa*), molle (*Schinus molle*), Sombra de Toro (*Ipodina rhomb.*), and chañar (*Geoffroea decorticans*). One of the attendants said 90% caldón. There is also a zoo and a huge fenced area that contains red deer & javali etc.

Drove three of the attendants into Santa Rosa at closing time, then north 10 or 15 km and camped in a strip of caldón on the edge of a plowed field that reached beyond the horizon.

Between General Acha and Santa Rosa the road runs SE of some grass-covered hills. The road cuts through them a few km N of Santa Rosa. There are two-trees living in them.

Nov. 21. Wind died down during the night, cool, heavy dew. Heard a tuco at 7:30 a.m.: a single note repeated monotonously for 20 or 30 seconds. ~~For~~ shrubs, & ~~transverse~~ transverse trees in the road. Drove north through rich pacanga: wheat & ~~etc.~~ etc. Passed many wheat-harvesting rigs heading south on the road, but saw none working. Corn or sorghum up, in the north, but not planted yet or barely up down near Santa Rosa. Didn't see a stream from Rio Colorado to Rio Quinto, and it barely flowing. Hares, shrubs, opossums DOK, saw numerous tinamous along the busy highway.

Saw an aggregation of micra mounds 7.4 km S of the Rio Quinto, on the west side of highway 35. The country is very slightly rolling but smooth. These

mounds stuck up rather prominently, about 5 feet high (a few of them higher) in a pasture that had been used for corn last year. Pieces of stalk and a few little ears lying around, plus grazed grass, weeds, thistles, etc, plus 50 ~~black~~ steers. The hills were about 20 ft across, not very evenly spaced. The soil was very light, no indication of a stoney foundation (we haven't seen a stone for 200 miles), and no rock in the few low road cuts. Each mound had one or more burrows on it, not necessarily on top. The burrows were big enough to put your hand or even arm in. Some had been dug from the outside and were blind. Others were arm deep or more. They looked mostly like armadillo diggings. I could find no solid evidence of two-toed. They covered an area maybe 10 acres.

Just on the north side of the Rio Quinto, on the west side of the road, was another set of grass-covered mounds, at least 5 ft tall, among scattered thorn trees. Didn't stop to examine these.

Nov. 24 Pampa de Achala. Left Rio Cuarto at 8, drove towards Cordoba, then west to the Pampa de Achala. The climb up to the Pampa quickly leaves trees behind and turns into smooth granite outcrops, close green turf, and bunchgrass (soft stipa, big coarse clumps) shallow dark soil. a few Polylepis trees in the steep arroyos. Some of them more than 1 ft in diameter, others only little seedlings. Lots of marshy places and some little creeks. Cruised several miles with Jaime Polop, found droppings of Reithrodon and a small Cryptomorph. Then set traps until dusk. I put 5 steel, 7 cage, and 7 M5 in a dense grass place with Reithrodon & C-P droppings, 5 M5 along the stream, 10 across dry bunchgrass meadow, and then about 40 more assorted steel, cage, and M5 up a canyon with grass and small stream. Very few loose-rock biding places. Anita put 2 steel, 20 shermans, and \pm 30 M5
 night cool, clear, breezy. 2/3 moon.

Nov. 25. Morning calm, no frost. Ran my traps at dawn: 3 *Oryzomys*, 3 *Phyllotis*, 1 *Ciara*, 3 *Akodon boliviensis* \pm . Anita caught 2 *Phyllotis*, 4 *Akodon*, 1 live *Oryzomys*. Later in the morning, I caught another *Oryz* in the same place where we saw *Ciara* and *Reithro* droppings. The rest of my trap line during the day caught 6 *Akodon boliviensis*, 1 *Oryz*,

and four Phyllidactylus. 3 of these were in the bottom of the arroyo among dense bunchgrass and weeds near the stream bed. Pellets under an eagle roost contained hare mostly, 1 mouse, 1 lizard mandible. Saw a hare yesterday, but not many droppings around. On a walk this afternoon saw fox tracks and a set of fox or cat droppings. Numerous came around, a few sheep. Clouds moved in from the east late in the afternoon.

The mammals so far consist of:
Akodon boliviensis (seems much bigger than Akodon)
Phyllotis darwini (smallish ears).

Oryzomys, guinea pig (Gola or Cava).
hare, Oryzomys, fox tracks, Reithrodon droppings.

According to Oleg's hole, Cava, Ory, and Akodon don't get caught up here.

Nov. 26 morning clear, no frost. Went up early, combined catch affords 1 Cava, 4 Reithrodon, Akodon, and Oryzomys, and 1 Oryzomys. The Oryz was in the same place in tall dense bunchgrass where we have previously caught the other 4 species.

Left about 10 am on a mule dash to visit assorted habitats to the west of here into a low flat valley (Pocho Valley) ^{with palm trees} with agriculture to Cava Brochero, then north to Salsarito, then west over another steep mountain range through tunnels then down into a broad hot dusty flat

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Pampa de Achola, nov. 26.

with miles of "monte cerrado" and quebrado blanco, many species of thorny scrub *icacina*, *prosopis*, *labrea*, etc. Then changing quite abruptly to agriculture, such as olives, ~~then~~ at Villa Dolores, then east again and north and back up the mountain to Pampa de Achala. Returned at 6 pm. It must have poured and hailed in our absence. Everything wet, almost all traps sprung. a poblador here says there ^{are} foxes and hueranos here, not cats.

Picked up my 10 traps in the ichu near camp and the three along the stream in the a.m. at 6 pm ran my line and bed, on the "abundant isle" 2 oty and 2 aho. In the arroyo were 2 Pristidactylus, 1 oty, 1 Ahodon, and 1 Cinclodes. A mta had 2 oty and 1 lizard.

7 hours of driving, we saw 2 steep, dramatic mountain ranges (Sierra de Pocho and Pampa de Achala) some dramatic changes of habitat, and many miles of semiarid, rather miserable habitat. The Pampa de Achala with its total lack of trees and marshy/ bunchgrass/ granite/ almost-no-bushes habitat is certainly unique. [There are a few Verbesina bushes, mostly, and a few Polygala in the narrow quebradas]

Nov. 27 my new line of 18 traps up near the gate in tumbled boulders on the edge of grazed ichu held 3 Ahodon and 2 Phyllotis. In the arroyo were 1 oty, 1 aho, and 1 Phyllotis, and in the rich bunchgrass island were

1 Reithrodon. Anita in her 63 traps caught 2 Reithro,
2 aka, 1 Oty, and 2 frogs and 1 Bristedactylus.
night was clear & calm.

Broke camp and left about 10:30, drove down the
west side of the massif, south to ^{MERLO} Merlo where
we left Jaime et al. members of this expedition
were Jaime Soloff, Marcos ... the technician from
Rio Cuarte, Arturo Aguirre Kehr from the Inst. of
Zinología near La Plata, the chauffeur Fernando
..., AKP and OP. I never got an account of their
captures in their oil-can traps, but think it was
a modest number of Phyllotis and Chodora. We
loaned them 20 big Sherman's to compare efficiency
with their traps, ~~but~~ but got no report.

From Merlo drove to San Luis and had a Coke
with Ana María Brizola who, along with Victor
Rodríguez are studying taco-taco in the Prov.
of San Luis. She came to my lecture in Rio
Cuarte. Then drove to Mendoza and arrived
about 11:30 p.m. Roads crossing the highway,
apparently result of recent rain. Temp. about
100°F.

Nov. 28. Mendoza. Went out to IADIZA in their new
quarters. Very impressive. Ricardo Ojeda was away,
but María Rosi showed us the mammal collection,
a lot of Chodora faulstichii from Mendoza Prov.,
I think from Rio Diamante, also an Chodora inversata.

from Comallo, a. longe from Isla Victoria.

Visited the Capredon family in the afternoon, then had coffee with Virgilio Roig, who is hoping to be set up in an institute to study birds & mammals of the entire country.

Nov. 29 Left Mendoza at 8 and drove south via San Rafael through some well-watered flats with plantations of Populus and willows, and through some rich monte. ^{no habitat for Chelomys near San Rafael.} Then to El Sosneado (nothing) then west on the road to Peteroa. The upper end of the valley (Valle de las Leñas) is being developed as a ski resort!! and instead of the dirt road that we expected, a magnificent road is already built for much of the distance. We drove in past Joe Miller and past the resort in construction to the end of the road (a bulldozer sitting among snowdrifts). We set traps in low spring shrub and spring bunchgrass where there was sign of animal diggings. Soil light but very stony. We each set two trap lines ^(7 PM), mine with many steel traps, some cage traps and NS. Anita caught a Chelomys megalomys in the first half hour (before dark), the first one for Argentina. Slept by the road, night clear, breeze, mild temp., much warmer than of Pampa del Achala. Large fluttery bat at late dusk. Saw & heard seed snipe, the invisible "gloaming whistler" (a snipe?). We seem to be at the lower end of Valle Hermoso, 45 km ENE of Volcan Peteroa. [see note at top of next page]

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P.S. Dick Sage says Valle Hermosa is much farther east, even beyond where we hiked, over a pass.

Nov. 30 Valle Hermosa. Day clear, warm. Anita's lower line of 15 ms caught 1 baby Chelomys magabonae, ~~some~~ 1 Chodov longipilis, and some spiny antbirds. Her upper line, 12 traps in grass at 32 m / prickly bushes, caught 1 Chelomys, 1 auliscomys, 2 also longi (all in bushes) and one grand tyrant in grass. My lower line caught 3 also longi; my upper line caught 11 also longi. Many spiny antbirds on both lines.

In the afternoon, sunny, warm, hiked 2 hours up the valley to where it opens out into a broad, sparsely vegetated valley with many green reefs, all looking very althipane. Lots of snowbanks around, some closing the road; others spanning creeks. Saw two places with two burrows, and left a steel trap at each for about 2 hrs, but caught nothing. One of them had big earth cores next to it. At our highest point, on the edge of the broad valley, on a knoll, were droppings and runways almost surely of Chelomys. No Cariacus droppings. This must be maybe 400 m elevation above our campsite. Returned to camp at 7 pm and reset steel traps that we had carried up the mountain. 2 more Chodons, a Chelomys, and some lizards. Night clear, not windy.

Dec. 1 Trace of frost in a.m. My lower line had 1 also and 1 Chelomys (live) [about 10 ms and 6 cage traps]. Anita's lower line [17 ms and 1 cage] had 2 baby Chelomys and 4 also canescens. My upper line, about 6



steel traps and 20 ms] caught 6 also longi =
 anta's upper line [10 Sherman's, 2 steel, 29 ms]
 caught 7 also longi, 1 Cholemyx, 1 toad.

The vegetation in our trap lines here was primarily
 low patchy bushes, scattered, such as Chiguirapa,
Berberis, Adesmia, a few scrappy ones, and
 some robust, yellow-barked, spring leguminous
 bushes with "needles" instead of compound leaflets
like Adesmia, also a very shiny pillow grass and
 a spring bunchgrass. All green on very stony but
 loose soil, also occasional Colletia and Azorella.
 Grazed by goats, sheep, cattle, horses.

Broke camp about 11 a.m. Stopped at the
 gorgeous new ski resort, Valle de las Cuevas,
 and asked 2 guys what the elevation is.
 They said 2800 m. This would put our
 camp and specimens at about 3000 m (5 km
 up the valley by winding road). When we hiked
 up the Valley we probably went about 5 km, =
 40 km E of Volcan Petera.

A man riding a mule went through camp.
 When asked about Valle de las Cuevas he had
 never heard of it (nor had two other people),
 but he said "tuldress" lived about 7 km
 up the valley in very short, sparse, vegetation.
 We saw no vegetation that I would associate
 with Acronyctus, and no canonwyls.

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Chelomys habitat at our campsite 5 km w
of the Valle de las Leñas ski resort, 3000m.

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Dec. 1, 1983. *Chelomys halimatus* 5 km W
of the ski resort Valle de los Señores.
3000m.

droppings. I doubt that *Desmarestia* lives in any area seen by me.

Refueled in Salargue at 1 p.m., then 5 hrs of miserable dusty road through miserable goat-infested moute to 10 km SE Barranca. Only 4 cars on the road, one of them out of gas. Camped in *Sarcocolla* / *Ephedra* (in bloom) / thorn legume. Anita put out 12 NS and two steel traps (guinea pig droppings). Night calm, clear.

Dec. 2 Clear, nothing in traps. Drove to Chos Molal (10 a.m.). Questioned 4 people about "medanos" near the town and none knew about them, or about tucos-tucos. One informant said he was from San Luis and was familiar with tucos and that there were & were near Chos Molal. As we left the town and crossed the Rio Neuquen, there were good sand dunes on the south side of the river just over the bridge. We could find no evidence of tucos, however, either in the dunes or in the scrubby habitat nearby. Certainly no contact of 2 species, à la Budin, at that spot.

Drove south on Route 40, mostly unpaved, mostly goat country, and camped under the willows at Collon Cura. Cool, almost calm. Anita put two cage traps at the runway where she caught *maromosa* last year.

Dec. 3 Clear, cool. A frequent *Eligmodontia* in the traps. At about sunrise a tucos-tucos called several times near our sleeping, answered by another one nearby. The call was a guttural "burrrip, burrip" followed

by a series of tue-tue-tues, not the call of ct. hargis. He sprang a steel trap twice in a half hour without getting caught.

Stopped at the rapids cliff near the bridge over the Rio Colton Curá. Found only 3 pellets: 2 Eligmodontia, 1 Oryzomys, 1 Calomys.

Stopped again at the Alicura lake after seeing 2 snakes squashed on the road within 20 yards of each other. Searched along the shore and beat the bushes, but saw only 1 hare and 1 rail. About 8 large dark herons roosting in an island of willow tops. Home 12 o'clock; cloudless, warm.

The season was blooming and even forming seeds at Alicura, but not yet blooming near Fortín Chacabuco. Rosa mosqueta just starting at Bariloche.

Between Pinón Grande and Fortín Chacabuco we saw what appear to be real tucu-tucos in the empty tangle! Heard some while we poked around (11:30 a.m.). Also saw 5 guanacos near there.

Dec 4 Bariloche

Dec. 5 Visited Bonino and Sarmento at INTA. They say Sorex neayi and S. brachyactis are indicators of land abuse. There are lots of them on our grid at Campo Nuevo Pilcomayo. They also say this has been an unusually dry, warm

spring. Very dry.

Then visited Michael Christie at Plan Lamentario. They had a mummy Reomys picked up near the Mirihoso. also a tucso from Cerro Cathedral; the skin looks like hoigi but the skull is more Mo-odont than most hoigi. For Christie's comparison of skull COC 061 with type in BMNH, see Otodon species account.

Dec. 6. Anita met Siegfried Rubulio in the street. He said it is a dry year, sunny & warm all day.

Went with Michael Christie and 3 of his assistants to a different "mallin" (not wet) above Estancia Fertil Chacabuco. This one 2 km E 2 km S Cerro Puntuda. As before, there were a couple of restricted colonies of tucso. Caught one, saw and heard others. See species account for the red-nosed tucso.

Home to Barlocho 8:30 p.m.

Dec. 7. Left with Felipe Valverde and AKP at noon for Lago Falkner to look for Otodon. Early morning was cloudy, then clear & warm. Clouded up again at sunset at Lago Falkner. No bamboo blooming en route, the lupine glories of Rusa molis (nowhere there). Camped in the ^{North-}campground at western end of the lake and set traps along the edge of the lake where the forest comes down to the water (Cobue, caña, Berberis, gorgeous Vetonia clearings). Saw no sign of rats or mice. Set about 10 cage traps, 8 steel traps, 12 Sherman, and 15 MS. Anita put out two lines totalling 17 Sherman, 35 MS, 1 steel, 1 rat trap, all



Dec. 6. Fortín Chacabuco, 2 km E, 2 km S Cerro Puntudo
colony of taco-tecos.



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in green grassy turf + mire + bamboo + berberis, caught 2 also longi before dark. and 3 in the morning many springer crept

Dec 8. morning calm, clear, not cold. Anita's traps had 3 also. longi. my line was untouched except first trap sprung empty (Rattus?). Looked like Chalcophaps work in some of the Berberis meadows on Anita's line. Left for home at 12:30 via Pazo Indígena and Pazo de Córdoba. Nitro in bloom, + Rosa mosqueta, nevea in bloom near Confluencia but not yet at Nahuel Huapi.

Dec. 9. Christie caught another Chalcophaps sp. up above Fortín Chacabuco, complete with red nose and ~~black~~ black-and-white moustache.

We left at 5 pm and set traps along the road to Confluencia on the west side of the road, 10 km NNE Nahuel Huapi. We had seen open burrows here yesterday. There is some fancy new construction west of the highway at this place. The first thing we saw when we stopped was a squashed, dried big burrow (Galeotis). There were many holes in the bank the size of stumps or pellets, lots of Reithrodontomys droppings, a few two-sized droppings, lots of biting ants, and numerous ~~to~~ fist-sized galleries mostly open, right size for tucos. Set about 9 steel traps and one macabee. Neither saw nor heard tucos. Warm, partly cloudy. Some cut grass in tunnels.

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Drove down the valley to Confluencia, took photos, and camped near the Rio Zimay. Saw a few bats.

Dec 10. The traps held 2 large Reithros, other traps not disturbed (8:30 a.m.). morning warm, hazy - cloudy, calm. Returned to Bariloch at 9:30 a.m. Between Confluencia and Volcan H. copi on this Saturday morning were 4 DOR hares.

at 5 p.m., went with Javier Perez Calvo and Graciela up Cerro Otto and set 50 Shermans along a trail through dense caña and lerga on the south slope below the Piedras Blancas shi run. Lots of Chelomys droppings. also put 10 cage traps baited with bread along logs. Weather partly cloudy. Only one car on the road.

Dec 11. morning partly overcast. Ran traps on Cerro Otto at 9:00. my 10 cage traps held 1 Chelomys and 1 also longi. The 50 Shermans in the caña caught 2 lactating also longi.

at 6:45 p.m., sunny & warm, my traps held nothing, one also longi adult in the 50 Shermans of Javier & Graciela. The tabanids fierce.

Dec. 12 Went to the "library" of the Club Andino and stumbled onto a book: Ing. Nicolás Sebedeff, 1942. "Informe preliminar sobre los estudios de los bosques en la reserva 'Sanin'." Boletín Forestal correspondiente a los años 1938-1939-1940. Buenos Aires, Dir. Parques Nacionales. 221 pp. He says, for example (p24)

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that if the bamboo is "viva, alta y tupida", no method of cutting timber will be successful because no seedlings survive. "Si la caña queda, no habría repoblación." He has table of tree species and diameters on various study plots with and without bamboo. On 1/26 he says that "Ing. Neumayer said that the last flowering in the region of Lago Itaipu was 1928 or 1929. Until now [1938?] the plants produced from seed don't exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 m." Could he be referring to the little quila "species" of bamboo? He claims that the seedling spend the first years building up rhizomes etc., then producing big canes each year.

Dec. 14 To Buenos Aires. Visited Kravetz and Pecich in the afternoon in their quarters at the medical Center on Paraguay (Plaza Hurreau), then dinner with the Kravetz family. Jorge Novillo is the new president of Barques.

Dec. 15 Visited with Miguel Petrarca in the morning, and Osvaldo Rey in the evening. He says *Aconacamp* should really be synonymized with a fossil genus, and he has a fossil *Otodon*. He gave mixed signals about his plans. Says *Abodon molinae* from El Estero.

Dec. 16. Elia Maria came for a couple of hours. Tródes. He has published a 1-Page report (INTA) on *Calocamp* from El Bolson. He caught it. Brought reprints, including owl pellet report from a Set Fagua of

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Estacion Perto Moreno, including Chabunga
macronyx.

Dec. 17 Buenos Aires. Party for Pablo Pambazadeh at Beatriz Goldstein's apartment. about 8 of my 1964 Ecology class were there! plus Jorge Robinovitch, Brandon, and Dra. from Krovitz lab.

Dec. 19-22. To Iguazú and visit with Maurice and Diane Rumball. They have seen a striped monodelphis here but have not caught it. We saw 2 agoutis, pregnant tracks. The difference between the Brazilian side of the river and the Argentine is dramatic. On the Brazilian side the forest inside the park is much more mature, but outside the park is thickly populated and cultivated.

Returned to Buenos Aires and bought old postcards at 2 shops in a Galería at Corrientes 846.

Dec. ²³~~24~~ Bariloche. Sunny, warm, windy. Rosa mosqueta blooming and some neneo. Drove to Nahuel Huapi and took photos of neneo habitat between the terminal museum and the road to Tehuel model.

Dec. 24 Bariloche. Sunny, warm, windy. Drove up Cerro Otto with the Kelley sisters. A few amsaway blooming low down; the forest full of amsaway plants high up but none blooming there. Very few with buds, even. many large trees with leaf galls - maybe their most important contribution.

Dec. 25 Finished identifying the INTA (Borino) mice from

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Viedma (in formalin); 64 Elipnodonta, 12 Gracomyz, 9 Ahodon, and 5 Calomys. The Calomys had tails of 70, 64, >59, 63, 73. Oleg's distribution map indicates that it should be laucha. The Elipnodonta have long tails: 110, 113, 116, 105, 114, 105 for ~~the~~ the first six white-bellied individuals encountered, and 81, 93, 97, 100, 94 for the first 5 grey-bellied (juvs?) encountered. The Ahodons are large, white chin, large claws on hind feet, large ears (18, 18½), Tails 74, >53. Hind foot 24, >21, maybe a. molinae.

Day warm, sunny, windy. Drove with Kelley sisters for picnic on Ilo Ilo Peninsula and tea at Karin + Rolf's (Bellvue). Amaranth fields flowering here + there but not massive.

Dec. 26 Some sprinkles of rain. At 3 pm gathered 2 quarts of owl/pellets at Cero Jover. Saw no owl, no viscachas. Very windy. Then drove to Estación Perito Moreno. Lots of ducks, coots, snipe, 1 black-necked swan, various condors. Glorious cloud effects.

arranged for Gustavo Abecasis to draw the background for my exhibit of small mammals in the municipal Museum.

Dec. 27 To the city dump and Pampa Hermosa for birds and photos. Daisies, roso magenta, amaranth, and strap-leaved lily blooming. Lots of Peithradon holes.

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Pellets from Cervo Zooner, Dec. 26, 1983:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) 1 Reithro ad
1 Aulisia ad | (17) 1 ad Reithro
1 juv Reithro |
| (2) 1 Aulisia ad | 1 ad Reithro |
| (3) 1 Oryz ad
1 Abo longi | (18) 1 ad Aulisia |
| (4) 1 Aulisia ad | (19) 2 Reithro juv.
2 Abo canescens |
| (5) 1 Reithro ad | 2 Eligmo
(20) 1 Aulisia
1 Oryzomys
1 Abo canescens |
| (6) 2 Aulisia ad. | (21) 1 Reithro ad
1 Aulisia ad
1 Oryzomys |
| (7) 1 Aulisia ad | (22) 1 ad Reithro |
| (8) 1 Reithro subad.
1 Aulisia old | 1 Ctenomys sic
(23) 1 Eligmo |
| (9) 1 Oryz
2 Abo longi | (24) 1 Abo longi
1 Reithro yg ad. |
| (10) 1 Abo longi | (25) 3 Abo longi
1 Oryz
1 Aulisia very young. |
| (11) 1 Abo longi
1 juv Reithro
1 juv Aulisia | (26) 2 Abo longi |
| (12) 1 Abo canescens (tiny/pellet) | (27) 1 Reithro ad. |
| (13) 1 Aulisia juv.
1 Abo longi | (28) 1 Abo longi
1 Aulisia juv. |
| (14) 1 tuco | 1 ad Reithro
(29) 1 Abo pantha |
| (15) 1 Reithro ad. | 1 Reithro (juv)
(30) 1 Abo longi |
| (16) 3 Oryz. | (31) 1 ad Aulisia |
- Partial pellets:

Aulisia TTH THH

Reithro TTH I

Oryz III

Abo longi TTH THH

Bird I

tuco I

Eligmo III

Ctenomys I

Phyllotis I
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| (32) 1 Ctenomys | (42) 1 Abo longi
2 Eligmo |
| 1 yg Reithro | (43) 1 ad Aulisia |
| (33) 1 yg Aulisia (juv) | |
| 1 Oryz | |
| (34) 1 Abo longi | |
| (35) 1 yg ad Aulisia | |
| (36) 1 yg Aulisia
1 ad Abo longi
1 yg Abo longi | |
| (37) 1 ad Aulisia | |
| (38) 1 Abo longi | |
| (39) 1 yg ad Aulisia | |
| (40) 1 Oryz | |
| (41) 1 juv Aulisia
1 juv Reithro | |

Dec. 28 Photo exhibit at Hotel Bella Vista, 28 people came. Abel Barti had been researching bamboo and fire history in the Rio Villegas - lower Rio Manso area. He reported that there was fairly good agreement that the bamboo and rotade occurred in 1939 ["the year he was married" etc]. Big fires occurred in 1905 and 1915. Everyone seemed to think that the bamboo now is not as big as it used to be. One house closed up the doors & windows, but the smoke came down the chimney.

Dec. 29 Cloudy part of day but still no real rain. Drove up to Refugio Niemeyer. Amanuay in bloom on the flats, but once in the forest only in sunny spots. as you walk up to the first lake above the Refugio you come to a place where the Amanuay stops as if cut with a knife; solid Amanuay, then none. my photo spot with the log is solid, tall Amanuay. I suspect that some stems have been nipped or cut off about a foot above the ground. They are only in early bud stage, so who? across the path, where I photoed earth cores on Nov. 8, there is almost no Amanuay but lots adjacent. at the first bend in the road below the Refugio, also photoed for abundant cores on Nov. 8, there ~~are~~ ^{are} very few Amanuay but lots close by.

Dec. 30 Drove to Rio Castaño Overo. Siegfried Rubulis says it is indeed dry this year. He showed us kingfisher hole in a mud bank near his house at the west end of Lago Unacardi. Mosquitos and horse flies at our campsite;

lots of water in the river. Set 23 Shermans along
logs at 7 p.m. Photos in forest. One with 3 sp. Berberis.

Dec. 31 morning clear clear, 4 Abelonia longipilis in traps;
3 of them very large, dark, almost no chestnut color. Saved
for Sibley. more photos. Fuchsia in bloom, Berberis linear-
ifolia with ripening berries. no lao-lao.

Drove up to the glaciers after lunch, then home to
Barro Colorado. Clear since all day. Joan Kelley Fowler thinks
the diversity and abundance of birds in the forest (mostly
mixts of pumilio and damboji) is much less than in
Minnesota in June.

Jan. 1 Barro Colorado. Clear & warm. Put 36 Shermans in the marsh
at km. 12 at 6:30 p.m.

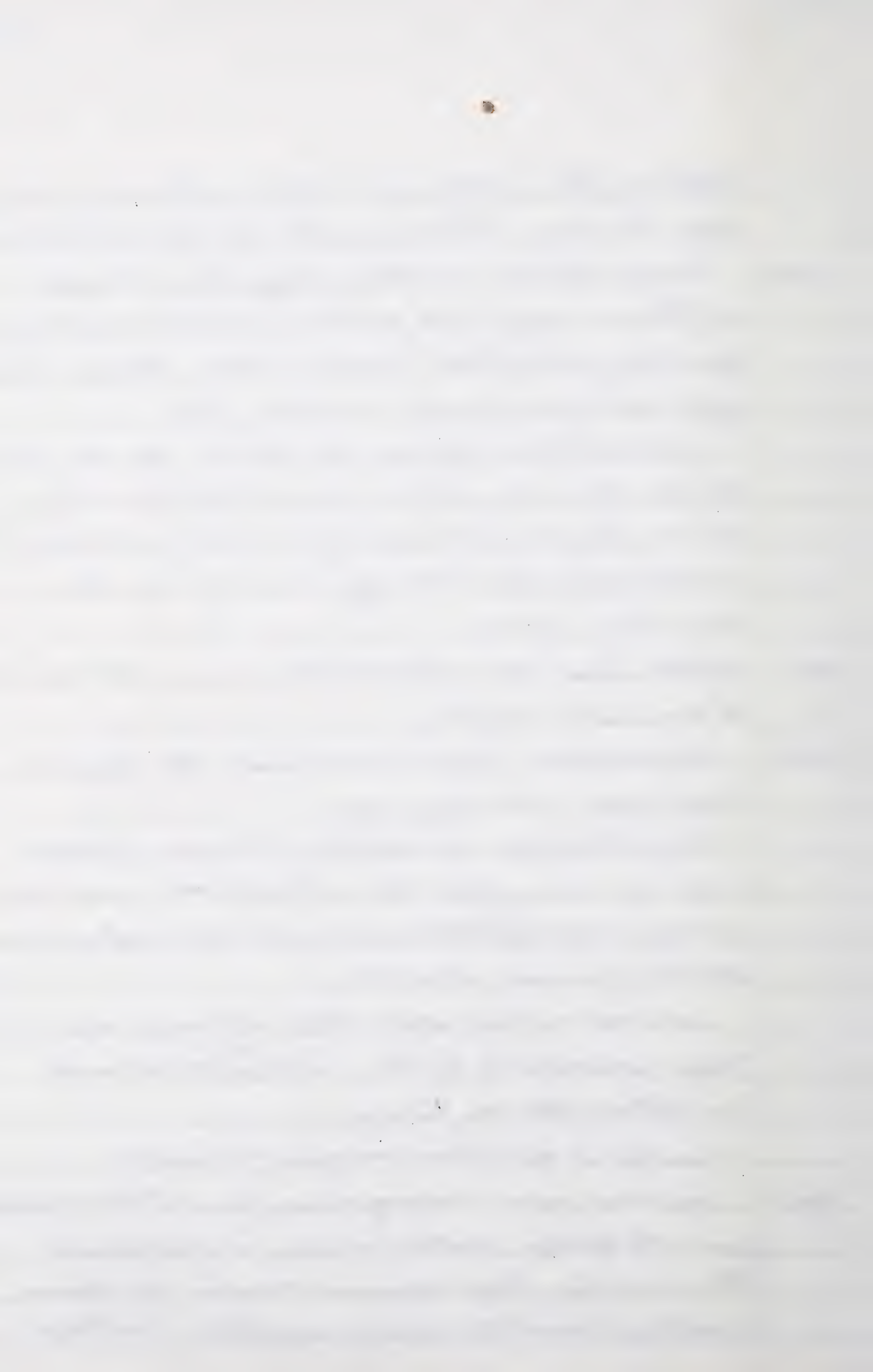
Jan 2. Clear and warm. Traps in marsh had 2 also. olivaceus,
5 also longi, and 1 Oryzomys.

Left at 3:30 p.m. for Lake Atitlan. The nenas at Volcan
Huef were more yellow than in the photo there a week ago.
Just before the Anfiteatro on the west side of road we saw
about 50 quercos, all adults.

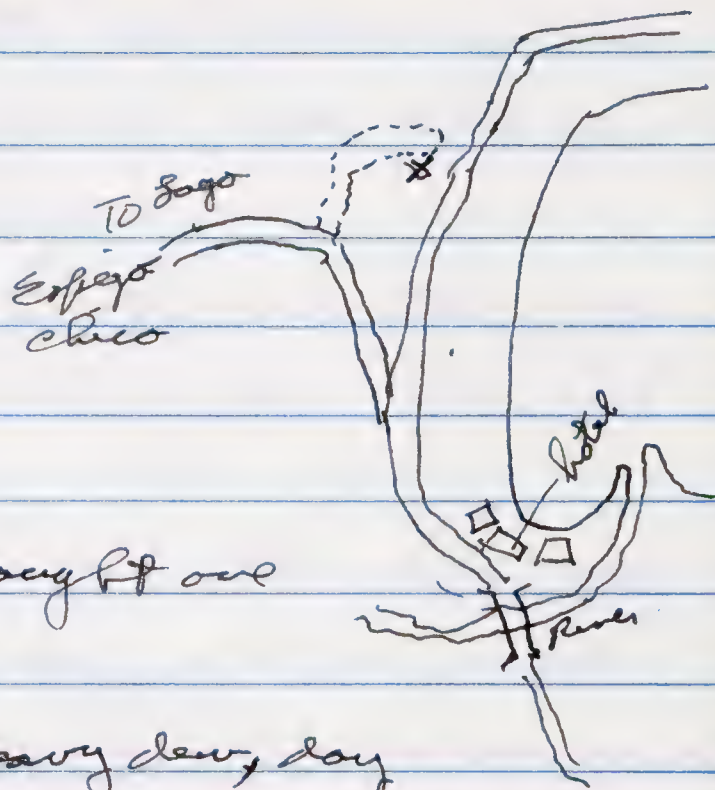
Visited the McCloud estate at the east end of Lago
Trafal, architected by Bustillo, built ¹⁹⁴³ ~~1938~~. Borrowed
2 air/photos of the area, to copy.

Camped at the Cullin mangrove. No condors.

Jan 3. Night clear, warm. morning clear. Lunch at the abandoned
farm on the Coleufu. Scattered amaranth in full bloom
there, and along Lago Malguia. Nenas in full bloom.
Heard two-tos at the Coleufu campsite: "tuc-tuc,



tuc-tuc." Then drove to ~~the~~ Ruca malén. Zupines mostly past. Hotel abandoned and vandalized; cones in the garden. Set 10 steel traps in burrows upon the hill where we caught aconaeumys fusus before. at 7:30 pm, finished setting at 8:00. Then sat quietly until sunset 8:30. Lots of cruising black wasps. See aconaeumys species account. Caught one adult by 8:30.



Jan. 4 Ruca malén. Night clear, heavy dew, day clear & warm. Bat flying at dusk + dawn (? myotis?). Picked up traps at 7 a.m.: one more adult aconaeumys and two 35-g babies with milk in stomach; nothing else.

About 9 a.m. saw a buzzing ball of the big iridescent orange-bellied wasps that are always searching searching over the forest floor. They seemed to be attacking and stinging each other. When I dissected apart the 5 or 6 wasps (some returned to the ball when removed), I finally got down to one, who flew off, apparently carrying an iridescent black insect or spider considerably smaller than itself. Rain says 2♂ and 1♀

Lunch at Rio Huerfano, home about 6 pm. Saw no yellow jackets; none yet in Bariloche. ^{see Jan. 7}

Jan. 5 Became windy during the night, clear in a.m., then mostly cloudy and windy in p.m. Drove up to Refugio Murrey cr. Amancaesg blowing in sunny spots, but most of it is still in bud. Lots of big bushy caterpillars crossing the dusty road; pale blue-green mark on back. Ants saw them eating leaves of young lenga.

Barilache
Jan. 6 Windy, mostly clear. Drove up to top of Cerro Otto at 4 p.m. Very windy. Amancaesg in full bloom in open places, but not even started in the forest.

Barilache
Jan. 7 Sprinkled during the night but clear in the morning. Forgot to mention that on Jan. 4 at Rio Hualqui, I noticed that in the middle of the ^{equal} ~~same~~-sized domes and ciprés are some huge old dead trunks of Nothofagus with branches indicating that they grew in open habitat. They must have been over 100 yrs old and had been dead maybe 50 yrs, hence this forest was fields 150 yrs. ago. Chilean missionaries are said to have been on this side the lake in year 1.

Jan. 8 Very windy in a.m., mostly clear, but rain by 1 p.m. Drove to Confluencia to re-take old photos of Valle Encantado and ^{algun} Piedra El Muñelago. Reservoir almost up to Confluencia.

Jan. 9 Very windy, mostly clear. Went out to INTA to identify ^{3 boxes on road Bar/Con} since. a frozen collection from INVAP (Piscomayo) ⁴ contains ¹ Reithrodon, 2 Eligmodontia, 2 Akodon longipilis, 4 Auliscomys, ± 2 Phyllotis, lots of Akodon cawsoni, and 1 Eumysops. made a skin of the latter and left it with INTA (Zainer and Juliet). Also a collection of pickled mice from Somuncura. It contained lots of Eligmodontia and

Abrodon conense, 1 Calomys, a few Phyllotis,
2 Eumomys, and 1 Notiomys edwardsii. I left
the latter 3 with them and suggested that they send
them to the museum in Buenos Aires. I looked for but
detected no Abrodon imitatus in either collection.

Javier Bellotti said that the INVAP Eumomys was in
lunchgrass/culafato (= Berberis).

Jan. 10 Sunny, not windy. Drove to Tráful 9:30 to 11:30. Two
dead hares on road to Confluencia, 2 between Confluencia and
the McCloud house on Lago Tráful. One of them at 4 p.m.
had 2 yellow patches on ~~the~~ it. Had lunch with
Dr. and Mrs. Felipe Garriviere Jr. at Estancia La Primavera.
He says no tucos - tucos there, no tinamous; were a few
rheas when he was a boy there; old timers used to
say lots of huemuls. Took two photos for which Garriviere
had early photos. He recommended a book of photos ~~of~~
by Arón Anchorena, maybe available in the library of
Parques in Buenos Aires; about 1900. He has 301 more
splendid mammal paintings by Jorge Mayol, an Argentine.
He is convinced that there is much more forest now,
and the original forest was not cut for lumber.

Then returned photos to the McClouds. Their caretaker's
wife's mother lived there all her life.

The Belgian estancia at Anfiteatro thinks he may have
600 queros on his ranch (so he told Garriviere 3 days ago).

Jan. 11 Breezy, calm and clear. To INTA in morning, then up to
Refugio Menniger in the afternoon. Lots of armadillos in

seeing patches but no flowers yet on my photo plot. ~~no~~ plants even on the photo plot around the trail. Lots of caterpillars crossing the trail, water on the Barberis leaves on the Pampa de Hualandeo. Some ~~small~~ amusing plants at the photo site at the bend in the road.

Jan 12 Finished the exhibit for the municipal museum, (assisted by Gustavo Becasir).

never Bonino came to call, with color photos of the habitats that he trapped in at Somuncura. He describes it as basically an island of Pileusigen habitat set in monte (Parra). Los Menes is monte. The habitat where he caught the Neotoma edwardsii was quite brush-grassy without many bushes, soil with many small stones. He used corn meal bait, said there were numerous holes in the ground of mouse size. He detected no tree-toads, maras (Dolichotis) in monte but not at Somuncura.

Jan. 13 Took the mouse exhibit to the museum and turned it over to Sr. Luciano

Left for Comallo at 11 A.M. Picking ran across road at 2 P.M. at our trapping area. Set 15 cage traps for Phyllotis in rocky places, and the following traps in the usual Stelligia habitat for Eligmodontia: 90 museum traps and 72 big shermans. The Stelligia is in fruit, a few of them ripe (dry). Various Severus

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blooming. A few of the Duraznillo bushes have big fleshy "plums". When mature (dry) they split open and reveal a spherical stone the size of 00 buckshot.

Delivered photos to the two farm families, harvesting alfalfa. Big potato plants.

Jan. 14 night breezy, mostly clear. Picked up traps 6 to 10 a.m. On the rocky hill near chaca in the 10 cage traps set for Phyllotis ~~not~~ Eumomys. 5 other rocky slope cage traps held 2 Phyllotis. The Shermans and 15 traps held 4 Akodon canescens and 30 Eligmodontia. Many disturbed, spraying 15 (but not Shermans). Only 6 of the mice in Shermans, all Eligmodontia. The Eligmodontia population breeding like mad.

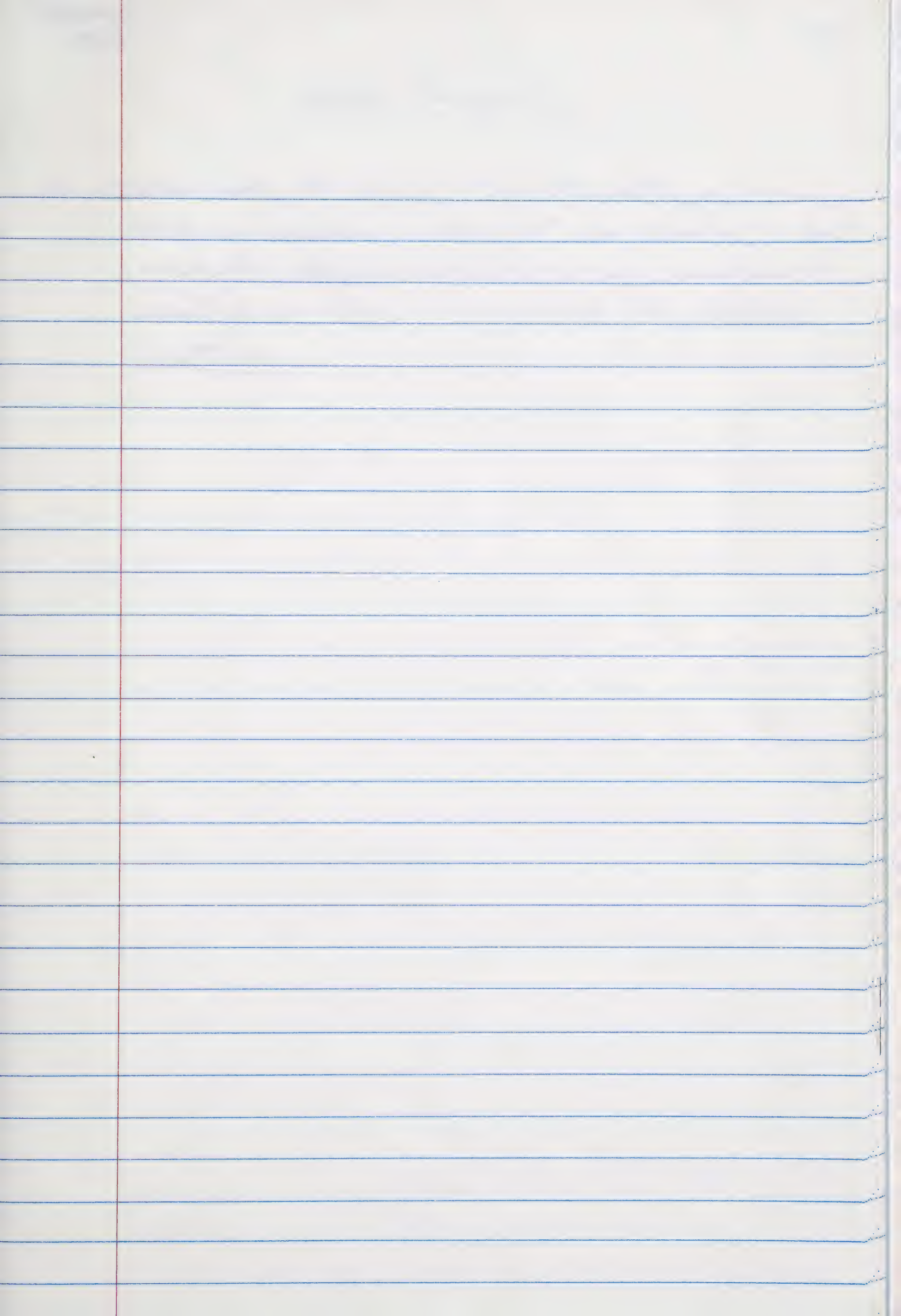
Saw 2 herds of 12 each rheas near Cañado Bonito, a squashed Patella west of Pilcaygen.

Picked up a ranch family going to Bariloche. Good informant. Husband said no guano at Pilcaygen but a few on San Ramón. Says you see lots of Patella in winter but that the fish disappear in winter, Eaten the blossoms of rufo as sheep forage.

The Eumomys didn't eat any apple all day, and only a little bit overnight, ate grass end-on, and rolled oats. a ~~fat~~ ^{very} soft fluffy gentle beast.

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before alteration
↓

Un corte a través de los Andes demuestra la distribución de seis especies importantes de árboles y plantas, y enseña la distribución de trece especies de pequeños mamíferos. Algunas especies viven solo en el bosque; otras viven solo en la estepa; y unas pocas en ambos.



Ream
1983

190

abodon longipilis

Dec. 5. Barbed, also longi of all except oldest age seem to have an island in middle of M³. Good character for key? Check other abodons. I think Masson used this for separating abrothrips, but ends up with abrothrips panthachium.

Hearson
1983

101

= sociabilis

Ctenomys (red-cheeked species)
with moustache

Nov. 15. Estancia Fortin Chacabuco, Went with Anita and Michael Christie to an area above a mallín, ^{3 km S,} 2 km W of Cerro Pintado. Saw 3 discrete areas with a large density of tube burrows, many of them open, many plugged with grass cuttings, some with fresh dirt excavations and no earth cores. One area with lots of tunnels but not wet or even damp. All with beautiful light black soil. Michael went home about 6 pm and Anita & I set traps in two of the colonies, returned to the car at 7, then returned to the colonies at 9:30. Dusk was about 9. Ate sandwiches in the middle of one colony after dark ($\frac{1}{2}$ moon, clear), then slept behind a Barbaris at the edge of another colony after checking traps by flashlight (1 tucos, 1 also longi). We saw and heard no tucos, heard horn owl. Saw 3 Rhithrodon.

Nov. 16 Checked traps at dawn, no tucos, no Rhithrodon. Returned to car, then picked up traps at 2 pm. Two more tucos, 3 also longi, 1 Chelomys. Saw and heard no tucos, and saw only one fresh earth excavation among the hundreds of burrows. All 3 trapped specimens squeaked rather than grunted.

When Christie was returning home yesterday at 6:15, he stopped at one of the colonies and saw about 3 tucos with head & shoulders emerged from the burrow, and several individuals were "singing": a bird-like, high-pitched trill? song. Phrased like Ct. longi but high-pitched. Several individuals within maybe 5 meters were singing.

The groups of individuals seem to occur in colonies

Pearson
1983

102

clumps (cont.)

set among bunchgrass and/or juncus, and the vegetation has been altered: the bunchgrass is much less vigorous and the grass between clumps is more turfey. Burrows often open in the middle of a clump of bunchgrass. The density of burrows and absence of fresh digging reminds of the colonies of Ct. peruanus.

all 3 skins show a bright rufous orange patch on each side of the nose, and a moustache black above and white below, the white part of the moustache quite long. The feet seem small.

Dec 6 Went ^{at 3 PM} with Anita, Michael Christie, and 3 of his crew to another area above Estancia Fortín Chacabuco (2 km S 2 km E Cerro Pintada). This area is a dried-up matorral, no bushes whatsoever, scattered bunchgrass, juncus, and turf closely grazed. The tuco are in a band between closely cropped matorral and bushy bunchgrass. Light soil. The vegetation turfier, the bunchgrass without dried tops as nearby. Dozens of open holes and closed holes, many plugged with cut grass stems. The colony where Anita & I watched was about 1/2 acre. at 4:30 set 5 steel traps. Sunny, light breeze, warm. Promptly caught a very young tuco. Before we left at 7:30, Anita and I saw maybe 6 or 8 tuco, most but not all young ones. at one hole, a large and a small one were peering out at the same time. They hold their heads up like an earless ground squirrel,

Pearson
1983

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Stenomys (cont.)

and even seem to have a neck. They are very timid, and when they disappear didn't re-emerge. Very little fresh digging. many open holes, closely grazed, and lots of Rethrodont droppings. One track/secret out of a smooth open hole with Rethrodont droppings around it.

The loudest call is a bird-like chitter. Two or more will chitter back & forth to each other. There is also a soft whimper. no hard two sounds. The whole impression is one of a colony of ground squirrels.

Pearson
1983

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Chelomys megalomys

Dec. 1 Valle Hermosa, 45 km ENE Volcan Patena,
probably 3000 m. In this habitat of scattered low
bushes, mostly spiny (Adesmia, Beberia, Chupungo,
another Adesmia-like bush with "needles" and yellow
legume flower, and spiny cushion grass) growing on
light soil containing many flat stones (can dig
with shovel), burrows and signs of excavation
are very abundant. ^{snow drifts nearby,} no carnivore droppings,
and no tunnels big enough for tarsas. Caught
Chelomys in all habitats, all white-toothed
specimens off. 7131. Signs were also abundant
much higher, maybe 3400 m in sparse alpine
type vegetation. We preserved all specimens
except 2 white-toothed juveniles that weighed
about 18 g. each.

One but one caught in a cage trap ~~with~~
took with us in a cage with carrot ~~food~~, crackers,
cheese, and mouse carcass. It died, probably of
thirst, having eaten some cheese, some mouse,
but no carrot or crackers. They squeal when molested.
Its associates were Abodon conense, Andisomys
microtus, and lots of Abodon longipilis x juveniles,
breeding males, and pregnant lactating females in the population.

Pearson
1983

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Chelomys macrourus

Dec 11. Below the ruin at Piedras Blancas, Cerro Otto.
An adult male caught in a cage trap and apparently
in good shape ate apple as soon as it was offered.
Saved guts for Sibley.

Pearson
1983

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Geopus veldianus

Dec. 12 One of the skulls I was cleaning for Christie had
white incisors. Is it a good age character?

Pearson
1983

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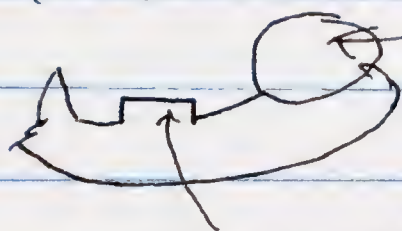
Octodon sp.

Dec. 5. Bariloch, Michael Christie took skull COC 061 to the British Museum and compared with "cotypho" and "cotypho lectotype" of O. bridgesi.

Cotypho lectotype tail is almost all dark, only bands on basal 1/3rd. Tail is long-haired, penicillated, but not tufted. Tail hair at tip were 14 mm long. Tail "ventral" in prepared skin were 137 mm long. In the cotypho, hairs at tip were 9 mm. long, tail 128 mm. The bridgesi tail was much hairier than ours.

Skulls:

our 061



bulles much higher than
tip of incisors.

molar plane horizontal

In the cotypho of bridgesi, the plane of molars slopes backward and the bulles is about equal to the top of the incisors. In the lectotype, the molars are ^{very} slightly backward and the bulles are about \equiv to top of incisors. Both lectotype skull length 47+ mm. Skulls more elongate, heavier than our COC 061.

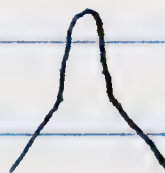
Another BMNH specimen, ♂ 4.1.7.1213 from Punta Alta had measurements 183 x 134 x 39 x 30. Other from the same place looked like lunatus.

Our no. LAR 063 sits same as ^{COC} 061.

Lectotype last left ~~off~~ lower molar =

upper left 4th =

Post/palatal indentations of ours =



"

"

"

"

" bridgesi



Pearson
1983

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Octodon sp.

skull number 7070

(cont.)

The basioccipital of *bugensis* is same width as ours but relatively narrower. Palate of type looked narrow, hence was relatively wider.

Our coc 061 was collected by Claudio O. Cervino,
Feb. 22, 1983, at ^{600m} Secc. Lago Carrhue. ♂
287 x 122 x [20 x 34] 110g.

1983

109

Elegmodontia tybur

Nov. 1

8 km WSW Conallo, 120 traps (half MS) caught 15 Elegmodontia
and 6 Onychomys leucogaster.

age

.313	83-100	♂		testis 8mm; SV 12 165 x 85 x 23 x 19.5	22g.
.310	83-101	♂		testis 7; SV 12 185 x 100 x 26 x 19	24.5g
.245	83-102	♂	stomach some green	185 x 93 x 25 x 20 testis 7.5; SV 11	25.9
.136	83-103	♂		185 x 96 x 24 x 20 testis 7; SV 11	22.5g.
.329	83-104	♂		172 x 90 x 22.5 x 19 testis 7; SV 10	18.5g.
.314	83-105	♂		160 x 82 x 23.5 x 18 testis 7; SV 12	18.5g.
.130	83-106	♂		178 x 95 x 25 x 19 testis 7; SV 9	17.9
.252	83-107	♀	considerable mammary tissue; no CL seen uterus parous	190 x 93 x 24 x 19 nipple med. vagina closed	26.5g.
.230	83-108	♀	nipples small vagina closed	177 x 95 x 23 x 17 no CL seen uterus w scars	18g.
.281	83-109	♀	nipple large; no milk vagina closed	181 x 92 x 24 x 18.5 some mammary tissue; no CL uterus w scars	24.5
	83-110	♀	nipples med.; no milk vagina not open	172 x 86 x 23 x 17.5 uterus w scars; no CL	20g
.340	83-111	♀	nipples large; milk expressible vagina not open	177 x 93 x 23 x 17.5 stomach w some green uterus dark, w scars	23.5
.239	83-112	♀	nipples med; milk expressible vagina not open	178 x 88 x 23 x 18 uterus w scars	22.5

Nov. 2

.181	83-123	♂		168 x 82 x 23.5 x 18 testis 7, SV 12 tubules visible	19.9
.277	83-124	♂		testis 7, SV 9	
.298	83-125	♂		151 x 79 x 23 x 18 testis 8, SV 11	16g.
.253	83-126	♂		170 x 90 x 23 x 18 testis 7, SV 12	22.5g.
.186	83-127	♂		186 x 90 x 24 x 19 testis 7.5, SV 13	21.5g
.222	83-128	♀	nipples large, milk vagina not open	178 x 88 x 23 x 18.5 uterus w scars	23.5
.221	83-129	♀	nipples medium, milk vagina closed	184 x 94 x 23 x — uterus w scars	22. +
.280	83-130	♀	nipple med, milk vagina not open	188 x 103 x 24 x 18 uterus w scars	22.5
.296	83-131	♀	nipple large, milk vagina not open	177 x 88 x 23.5 x 17 no pink CL stomach w some green uterus w scars	24.
.323	83-132	♀	nipples med., no milk vagina not open	185 x 95 x 23 x 18 and 4 large emb. pelvis open uterus dark, w scars	24
.285	83-133	♀	nipples small-med, no milk vagina not open	160 x 80 x 23 x 18.5 6 large emb. uterus pale	19g.

Pearson
1983

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Eleginodontia typus
(cont.)

Nov. 2 8 hrs WSW Corrallo.

256

83-741 ♂ kept overnight. Killed Nov. 3 ^{testes 7, SV 11} 176 x 87 x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.

In cage overnight with 1 big black beetle and 2 med. black beetle and rolled oats. In morning, all 3 beetles were alive but missing the distal segments of all their legs. The legs not obvious in stomach contents.

Pearson
1983
1984

Elegiodontia (cont.)

age

429 INTA 8211 - Imago. 165 x 80 x 23 x 14 18.5g. testes 6mm, SV 8mm

1388 212 - " 156 x 77 x 23 x 15 13.5g. SV 11mm. 6mm

next no. 83-142

10 km. WSW Comaller, Rio Negro

Jan. 14 closed

Vag. ~~open~~, nup. med-large, milk.

187 x 98 x 23 x 18 20g. 5 bump embryos

Vag. closed, nup. med, no milk 3 emb. 10-mm CR

161 x 77 x 22 x 17 19g.

168 x 88 x 23 x 18 1/2 16g. T7, SV 10

T5, SV5, apical tubes not visible, a few 1-200, 1000 not fertile

Vag. closed, nup. med., milk. 5 bump embryos 3rd 24

185 x 94 x 23 x 17 24g.

Vag. open. nup. med., milk. Uterus thick, with

198 x 105 x 23 x 18 29 1/2 g. scars, palpus open

see 84-29

165 x 87 x 23 x 17 1/2 - testes 8, SV 10.

191 x 99 x 23 x 18 23 1/2 g. T7 1/2, SV 12

157 x 80 x 22 x 17 19g. T6 1/2, SV 10 apical tubes visible

138 x 70 x 22 x 16 1/2 13 1/2 g. T6, SV5, tubes not a few 1-200, 1000 not fertile

135 x 64 x 20 x 15 10g. T5, SV4 apical tubes not vis.

Vag. not open. nup. med.

182 x 93 x 22 x 16 23 1/2 uterine/parsous

Vag. open, nup. small, 6 fetuses (4 rt 2 left), 12 mm CR

160 x 78 x 22 x 16 1/2 21g.

nup. med, no milk, 8 fetuses (3 rt, 5 left)

181 x 95 x 24 x 19 size 23g. 9 mm CR

Vag open size, nup. not seen, uterus short but stout,

139 x 70 x 21 1/2 x 17 10g. 2 mm wide

Vag not open. Uterus white 1 mm, not minimum

128 x 59 x 21 x 13 9 1/2 g.

Vag. not open, nup. large, no milk, 7 fetuses (2 rt 5 left)

178 x 90 x 22 1/2 x 17 1/2 29g. 10 mm CR

Vag. not open, nup. med., no milk, uterus with scars.

175 x 92 x 21 x 17 23g. stomach green.

Vag. not open, nup. not seen, 5 bump embryos

145 x 70 x 22 x 16 14g. 3rd 2 left. stom. green + grey.

Vag. open, nup. small-med, 4 emb. (3 rt 1 left) 8 mm CR

160 x 81 x 21 1/2 x 16 16g. stom green + white.

Vag. open, nup. not seen, Uterus 1 mm, not minimum

145 x 72 x 22 x 16 11 1/2 g.

Pearson
1984

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Eligmodontia (cont.)

.345	84-23	♂	<i>Eligmodontia</i>	165 x 88 x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18	17g. T7 SV 11	stom green + white.
.270	84-24	♂	"	174 x 89 x 23 x 18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ g T7 SV 11	stomach green
.422	84-25	♂	"	175 x 96 x 23 x 17	T6.5 SV 9	
.435	84-26	♂	"	172 x 89 x 23 x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ g T7 SV 11	stomach green
.382	84-27	♂	"	153 x 77 x 23 x 17	14g T5.5 SV 10	
.402	84-28	♂	"	164 x 84 x 24 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ g T6.5 SV 12	

Jan. 15
84-29 ♀ " gate to Sibley 196 x 100 x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ g. 13mm CR
8 nipples, large. Vag. open; 7 fetuses (5rt 2 left)
captive 1 day, ate *Sapium* seeds first, then *Surazilla*
seed, only a little apple, little if any grass.

INTA # 211 age .429

INTA # 212 age .388

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Akodon faulstichianus
canescens

Nov. 1, 1983 8 Km WSW Canallo,

286	83-113	♂	stomach white + green	138 x 53 x 21 x 14.5	testis 10; SV 15	24g.
605	83-114	♀	stomach speckled white	120 x 44 x 18.5 x 14	uterus pink, 1m no scars	10g.
17	83-115	♀	stomach green + brown vagina not open	108 x 41 x 19 x 13	uterus thread; mullip.	10g.
2	83-116	♂	stomach white, yellow + speckled	111 x 43 x 19 x 14.5	not breeding testis 5; SV 2	10.5g.
253	83-117	♂		143 x 53 x 20 x 15	testis 10	21½ g.
260	83-118	♂	caught day,	145 x 55 x 20 x 15	2½ g testis 7, SV 14	
276	83-119	♂	" "	145 x 60 x 21 x 15	T 10 SV 15	22g
272	83-120	♀	" "	146 x 57 x 20 x 15	6 emb., swellings 8mm	24½ g
396	83-121	♀	" "	142 x 57 x 21 x 15	4 emb., 12m CR	22½
276	83-122	♀	" "	[140] x [53] x 21 x 16	uterine scars, lots of menstrual tissue, no milk	22g.

Nov. 2, 1983

629	83-134	♀		121 x 46 x 19 x 13.5	vagina not minced uterus 1m, no scars	11g.
576	83-135	♂		119 x 47 x 19 x 13.5	testis 4; SV 2	9.5
537	83-136	♂		123 x 44 x 20 x 14	testis 10; SV 10	15.5g.
255	83-137	♂		140 x 55 x 20 x 15	testis 10; SV 12	21
583	83-138	♀		122 x 46 x 19 x 14	mullip. uterus 0.5m	10.5g.
389	83-139	♀		147 x 56 x 21 x 15	5 emb.; 24m CR	32.
292	83-140	♀		141 x 50 x 20 x 14	3 emb.; 21m CR.	26

Pearson
1984

Akodon canescens

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age

Jaw. 14, 1984

10 km SWN Camallo, Rio Negro, Argentina

402	84-29	♀	<u>Akodon canescens</u> vag. mat open; nipples large	no milk uterus w. scars 141 x 53 x 20 x 15	26g
467	84-30	♀	" "	uterus nullip. 121 x 50 x 19 x 14	10.5g.
477	84-31	♂	" "	testis 4; SV 2 135 x 53 x 20 x 14	13.5g
461	84-32	♂	" "	Testis 4; SV 2 131 x 51 x 20 x 15	13.5g

Pearson
1983

115

Calomys laucha and musculinus

Dec 14 Visited with Kravetz in Buenos Aires. He was surprised that we were catching Calomys in southern Argentina. For distinguishing the two species, he says: laucha has shorter tail than musculinus, more abrupt change of color at lateral line, sides of hind feet paler, frequently a dark line down the middle of the back.

Jan. 9 an article in Ameghiniana 1983 says Calomys from Esquel. (Mendoza)

Peckham
1984

116

Acronyctus fuscus porteri

at 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 3 Ruca molen. Put 10 steel traps in dense bamboo/coihue forest on the hill north of the old hotel, in an area about 50 ft x 50 ft. These 10 occupied about half the holes visible. The holes were open, hardly any excavated earth. When I was clearing out one of them I found a deposit of soft green bamboo chips. The bamboo here was unusually stout, lots of new shoots. Numerous pieces of soft, 1" cane were lying about, some 2 ft long or more, no tooth marks on them. Maybe cows? also some "stumps" of bamboo gnawed off 6 or 8 inches above ground, looking like miniature beaver stumps.

Sat quietly from 8:00 ~~7:30~~ to 8:30 p.m. (sunset) but saw & heard nothing except cruising wasps. But at 8:30 had one adult ♂ Acronyctus.

Jan 4. at 7 a.m. traps held 1 adult and 2 baby Acronyctus. Both babies had milk in the stomachs. Neither adult in captivity has eaten bamboo, apple, or rolled oats. 7157 makes the high-pitched squeak that I can't hear. Sacrificed one for Sibley.

Jan. 5 The remaining individual is eating bamboo.

Jan. 6 Has eaten all his bamboo and a little bit of apple. Very inactive.

Jan 9 Christo has a specimen from Jorge Solog.

to Silley

- ✓ 1 *Abodon chroceus* 7154, 7155
acomisus fusca 7156, 7157
- 4 *Oryzomys longicaudatus*, 10 km W Bariloche 1/02/84
- 5 *Chelomys macrourus* 7150
- 6 *Reithrodon auratus* 7148, 7149
- 2 *Abodon longipilis* 10 km W Bariloche Jan. 2.
- 3 *Abodon longipilis* 7151, 7152, 7153 (Rio Castor Area)
- 7 *Elgmodontia* 84-1 to 84-6, Comallo
- 9 *Phyllotis darwini*, Comallo Jan. 14
8. *Eumysops* sp. Comallo Jan 14 op 7161

133506

